THE

North-China Herald

AND

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

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Latest Mail dates in England, from China

Hongkong, ... Feb. 8
Shanghai, ... „ 21 } Received 16th March.

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Advertisement.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership hitherto existing between ROBERT ANDERSON, JOHN HENRY ANDERSON, and WILLIAM HENRY HASLAM, under the name of ROBERT ANDERSON & Co., in China and London, is dissolved, having this day expired by effluxion of time.

ROBT. ANDERSON & Co.
Hankow, 30th April. 1877.

WITH reference to the above, I beg to notify that I have re-established myself at Hankow, Kiukiang and London, and have this day admitted as partners, JOHN HENRY ANDERSON and EDWARD WILLIAM TRITTON, and that the business will henceforth be carried on under the Style or Firm of

ROBT. ANDERSON & Co.,
In China,
and ANDERSON, TRITTON & Co.,
In London.
ROBT. ANDERSON.
Hankow, 2nd May, 1877. 50 o

THE publication of the *North-China Herald and Supreme Court & Consular Gazette* commenced at 4.15 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1877.

WE referred last week to a memorial from the Viceroy of Fohkien and Chekeang, regarding the maladministration of justice in the former province; and the *Gazette* of the 14th April contains a further memorial by the well-known Ting Jih-chang, Governor of Fohkien, expatiating still more strongly upon the evil. Opinions differ as to this Mandarin's real character; but we are content to take his written words on this and other occasions, as evidence of a real perception of the evils arising from the corruption prevailing in the official Yamêns. Several years ago he wrote a memorial upon the misdeeds of the "Shupan" or Yamên clerks, which exposed the very root of the evil. An Official is shifted from place to place, and from province to province; he is necessarily ignorant of all the circumstances and customs of his new district, and has to rely on the clerks in his office for information. The influence these can exercise, therefore, is immense, and their opportunities for making money are correspondingly great. Dependent upon them in a great measure for carrying on the routine work and for guidance as to the local customs, the Official fears to control them. The only channels through which complaints or petitions can reach their chief, they are able to exact fees from every applicant to the Yamên. And the Mandarin's nominal pay is so small, and the clerks' nominal pay is so small, that it is really almost absurd to legislate on the subject without remedying these discrepancies. In no department is there more room for corruption than in the administration of justice. No man is more willing to bribe than one who seeks to persecute an enemy through the medium of the law; unless it be one who has fallen into the clutches of the law and seeks to escape from them. In paragraphs which we reprint elsewhere, the *Foochow Herald* describes a case where a servant hung himself rather than incur the torture and "squeezing" that he knew awaited him in the city prison, on a charge of which he was yet said to be wholly innocent; and a second case of a kidnapper being starved to death in a public cage for stealing a child,—which goes far to justify the first man's reckless resolve to escape at all cost from the horrors which degrade a Chinese Court of justice.

But to come to the memorial which we spoke of at the outset. Not only do the Fohkien officials—in connivance no doubt with their subordinates—permit cases to remain unsettled, while both accused and witnesses languish in prison, but the official returns of prisoners are falsified to cover the imprisonment of scores who are detained without being named on the records! The Magistrate of Amoy was found to have 80 prisoners in gaol, though he reported only 6; the Magistrate of Shih-ma reported his gaol empty, while it really contained twenty men. Nor is this the worst evil.—"Prisoners are confined by the underlings without the knowledge of the clerks and secretaries, whilst these again commit persons to custody without the knowledge of their official

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employers. Farmers and labourers or petty traders once cast into prison, their entire household knows not a moment's peace; and their release is not effected until land and houses, nay, it may be, wife and children, are sold, and interest brought to bear on their behalf. The Official sits at his chess and wine, while the people are offering up supplications to which there is none to lend an ear. Verily! the sound of their woes and anguish may well suffice to evoke the visitation of drought and to arouse the wrath of Heaven." The picture of wrong disclosed in these few lines is almost inconceivable to Englishmen, whose reliance upon the integrity of their magistracy and the purity of their judicial system is as firm—as the utter distrust of the Chinese in their own officials and their subordinates. We are glad to believe that Fohkien is a bad sample of a Chinese province; though we may be sure that the wrongs so prevalent there, are not absent elsewhere. It is only a question of degree, and the best we can hope is that Ting Futai will be able to work a small measure of reform. The stable is too foul for a Hercules to cleanse it; no one man is strong enough, nor is one generation long enough to root out the system of corruption which prevails. Radical reform is needed; but those who wish to see it applied are few indeed compared to those who hold the darling Tory creed that whatever is is right. The time has been when the administration of justice in England was far from having attained the purity which now characterises it. But the case was never so bad as in China; and we have been aided in the process of reform by a power which the Chinese have not, to help them. The glare of publicity which is now turned by the Press upon the acts of our officials renders such wrong-doing impossible; and it will hardly be till the Chinese have the same advantage and the same facilities for communication which enable the spread of information in the West, that they can hope to remedy the defects of their system and the wrongs of those who administer it.

Summary of News.

The American mail of the 1st April arrived yesterday, by the M.B. str. *Nagoya Maru*.

A mail leaves to-morrow for Europe, by the M.M. str. *Sindh*.

We hear that telegrams have been received announcing a battle between the Russians and Turks near Batoum, in which the former have been defeated with a loss of 800 men. Subsequent telegrams have been received, reporting an unsuccessful attack, by the Russians, on Kars.

The Turks in the meantime are bombarding Poti, which is situated on the East Coast of the Black Sea, some fifteen or twenty miles north of Batoum. They seem to be making good use of their fleet, as they are said to be also blockading Odessa; while some at least of their ironclads are at Galatz on the Danube.

The Russians, in the meantime, have reached Guirgevo, on the Danube—nearly opposite the Turkish town of Rustchuk. Presumably, then, they intend to essay the passage of the river near this point. There is said to be a large Turkish force at Rustchuk.

Roumania allows Russia a free passage through the Principalities. Italy has declared her intention of remaining neutral.

At the moment when telegrams are looked for with the greatest interest, we suddenly find ourselves isolated. The cable between Gutzlaff and Amoy is broken, and there is also an interruption on the Russian land-lines, near Omsk.

Every one who did not go up-country has been intent on the Races, which occupied the first four days of the week, and furnished excellent sport. With the exception of the first day, the weather has been perfect; and the only drawback to the enjoyment of spectators was the want of a Band, which we are generally fortunate enough to secure from the men-of-war in harbour. This year, however, it so chances that there are none here of sufficient rating to possess that luxury, and the intervals between the races were a little dull to those not immediately interested in the ponies. A full report of the several events will be found elsewhere.

We are sorry to hear that Mr. Morriss lost his race-pony *Sultan*, Tuesday morning. He was suddenly felt to swerve badly, while taking his morning canter, and the rider had hardly time to free his feet from the stirrups before the pony fell dead. The cause of death was, we believe, rupture of an aneurism.

Upwards of fifty race ponies, with several unnamed griffins and hacks, were offered for sale by Public Auction yesterday, at the Shanghai Horse Bozaar. There was a numerous attendance, and the competition in some instances was pretty keen, but the prices realised were only moderate, three or four of the best ponies being bought in. The following were the prices realised, given in taels:—Prince William, 70; Prince Alfred, 60; Prince Richard, 25; Prince John—(griffin), 21; Camembert, 24; Roquefort, 30; Goldfinch, 24; Passe-Parole—(griffin), 30; Soltatore—(griffin), 30; Pow-Wow, 50; Katerfelto, 17; Fascination, 31; Determination, 28; Wild Fear—(griffin), 25; Salisbury, 25; Mezzotinto, 19; Lightwood, 63; Verisopht, 21; Lillyvick—(griffin), 28; Patriarch—(griffin), 20; Little Pip, 25; Nizam, 60; Ameer, 21; Beauty, 15; Partisan, 15; Maraudeur, 70; Peso, 17; Romulus, 20; High Cockalorum, 18; Japanese Pony, 23; Black Knight, 55; Metaphor, 20; Misletoe, 35. The unnamed Griffins and hacks realised from Tls. 12 to Tls. 40 each.

At the late general meeting of the Shanghai Base Ball Club, the following officers were elected:—Mr. F. Reid, president; Mr. H. Sylva, hon. sec. and treasurer; Messrs. A. E. Jones, J. J. Coffey, D. C. Jansen, E. J. O. Rowland, and W. H. Carr, committee. The following have been chosen as the playing nine of the Club:—Messrs. F. Reid, H. de C. Forbes, T. Olyphant, F. Hoyt, J. J. Coffey, E. J. O. Rowland, W. E. Earle, C. Hutchings, and W. R. Eastlack; with the subjoined as substitutes:—Messrs. J. Pike, W. H. Carr, A. F. Swaney, L. F. Fisler, and A. E. Jones.—Nineteen new members have been elected since the meeting was held, making a total of 49 members at the present time. A uniform has been adopted, consisting of white flannel shirt, trowsers, and hat, with blue trimmings, the shirt bearing the Club's monogram on the breast. Several improvements have been made on the Club ground, and also in the Pavilion. Several matches are contemplated during the season, as well as the introduction of various other games of amusement, such as lawn tennis, &c.

We are asked to publish a balance sheet showing the receipts and expenditure of the Shantung Relief Fund up to the 19th instant. Messrs. Cornabé & Co., of Chefoo, who have kindly acted as honorary treasurers, had received up to that date Tls. 22,245, out of which Tls. 16,871 had been expended or remitted to the interior, leaving a balance of Tls. 5,374, in hand, to meet future requirements.

Quite an exodus of wheelbarrow men took place, on the flood tide on the Soochow Creek, Wednesday morning. About half-a-dozen large native cargo boats, stacked with barrows, lay at the back of H.B.M.'s Gaol on Tuesday night, ready to sail on the morrow, for a new sphere of occupation—the men not feeling able to pay the additional tax put upon them by the Municipality.

A petition has been presented by certain Chinese to H.B.M.'s Consul, seeking to recover compensation from the steamer *Haining*, belonging to the China Coast Steam Navigation Company, for having run down a junk on her last voyage but one from Tientsin. It appears that between Chefoo and the North East Promontory the *Haining* was in company with the China Merchants' Company's steamer *Fungshun*, and the steamers were so near together that the junk people appeared bewildered as to which course they should take. It was about nine o'clock at night, and the weather was clear. Both steamers, we hear, altered their helms to go clear of the junk, which, however, also altered its course and attempted as usual to cross under the bow of the *Haining*. The result was a collision, both vessels being damaged. The *Haining* had a hole knocked in her bows, while the bow of the junk was smashed to pieces and the hull appeared also to be damaged. The junk people asked to be taken on board the steamer, and apparently without an examination as to the probabilities of the junk being kept afloat for any length of time, half of them were taken on board the *Haining* and the other half on the *Fungshun*. They were brought forward to Shanghai, and proceedings against the *Haining* were at once instituted. We understand it is currently reported in Chefoo that the junk was afloat for

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two days after the occurrence, and that if her crew had remained by her, she would, in all probability, have been saved.

After the interest that has been taken in the operations of the crows in building nests on the P. and O. flagstaff, it may be worth mentioning that a pair are now trying to establish themselves on the flagstaff in the Consular compound. They have chosen as a foundation the crosses of the weather-vane, and have made great progress with their work, the nest being already formed. It is "generally believed" that they are the same pair that had their nest blown off the P. and O. staff a week or so ago, and their perseverance deserves to be successful.

We received Tuesday, from a Piscatorical Rambler, some beautiful small fish which were caught with the fly within a very few miles of Shanghai. We think they are of the trout species from their form, although they lack the spots. Though small in size, they were very delicate in flavour, and quite free from the muddy taste which is usual in Shanghai fresh-water fish.

An orchid show has been going on during the week in the so-called Tea Gardens, in the City.

Some time ago, a passenger by one of the outgoing China Merchants' river steamers placed his bag on the bed in his state-room, and went on deck for a stroll. On going below again, after the steamer had started, he found the bag had been stolen. Among other things, it contained a watch, Bible, Letts's Diary, and a packet of eleven letters addressed to residents at Chinkiang. Complaint was in due course made to the police, and a search resulted in the discovery of the Bible and some other of the articles hidden in a hole in the city wall. The watch was found at a pawn-shop, and this led to the apprehension of the thief, who was recognised as an old hand. The remainder of the property, including the letters, is still missing.—The prisoner was sentenced, at the Mixed Court, to 200 blows and three months' cangue.

A Naval Court, to enquire into the circumstances of the wreck of the British barque *Serpent*, on the Shalutien shoal, in the Gulf of Pechili, has been held before Commander Church, of H.B.M.'s gunboat *Curlew*. The circumstances of the wreck, now well known, were fully gone into, and the captain of the *Serpent*, Mr. Abel, was reprimanded, but not deprived of his certificate.—We hear that the *Serpent*, as she lay on the shoal, was sold by public auction to Mr. James Watts, a pilot at Taku, for the low sum of $30. With difficulty he managed to tow the hull, as already announced in these columns, into Taku, where it is to be placed as a pontoon.

The *London Castle* left Wednesday for Hankow, and the *Gleneagles* and *Glenartney* on the following morning. The *Stad Amsterdam* arrived in port Wednesday, from London, and after discharging her cargo will also proceed to Hankow.

In a paragraph relating to Naval movements, the *Nagasaki Rising Sun* says the French flagship *Atalante* arrived in that port from Shanghai on the 22nd ult., and would probably proceed to Kobe the following week. —H.M.S. *Hart* arrived on the 25th, on her way to Hongkong, where she will be re-commissioned, and left for port on the following morning—H.I.G.M.'s corvette *Luise* left on the 25th, and on the 26th the surveying vessel *Nautilus* arrived from Hongkong.—The *Hiogo News* states that the French corvette *Talisman* arrived in harbor on the 19th ultimo, from Yokohama, and was followed in the evening by H.B.M.S. *Audacious*, from Nagasaki. The latter departed for Yokohama on the 20th.

Lately it would seem that there has been great fatality among the American Admirals on the retired list. By the last mail, news was received that six Admirals, all of more or less high repute, had died within the short space of ten days. Official news, however, was only received of two of their deaths, and on Friday the war-vessels in port, of different nationalities, lowered their flags half-mast in respect to their memory.

The *Darjeeling News* says that brick tea may now be considered as forming one of the manufacturing industries of that district of India. One enterprising planter has made a large quantity of brick tea from prunings, and expects to make a very good hing out of it.

The *L. & C. Express* says a movement has been set on foot in London, with a view to working business in such a manner in China that the market for teas shall be at Shanghai, and not at the river ports. The measures which have been taken with this object have not been sufficiently matured to produce any results for the coming season; but it is hoped that this may be accomplished next year.

Sixteen chaazes and two bank managers took their departure for Hankow this morning, by the steamer *Shanghai*.

We have the *Chinese Recorder and Missionary Journal* for March-April. In it Mr. Phillips continues his Zaitun researches.—Hoinos contributes a description of a Mongol prison.—Some statistics are given of the Ningpo Protestant Mission.—Dr. Graves contributes some "Thoughts on the Term Question;" and is followed by the Rev. A. B. Hutchinson with a cognate paper entitled "Shall Tien-chü supersede Shangte and Shin?"—Correspondence and Notices of new Publications conclude the number.

It is curious what a number of Liu-ch'iuan sailors seem to get driven on to the Chinese coast. Nearly every month some one of the Governors of the coast provinces reports that a crew have been picked up in his territory and are being cared for according to rule, preparatory to being sent home. The *Gazette* of the 15th April relates two such incidents. One boat-load was picked up by some Chinese fishermen in the neighbourhood of Chusan, and taken by them to Foochow, where they are being maintained at the extravagant rate of a pint of rice and 6 *cash* a day, until they can be sent back.—The adventures of the second party were more startling. They sailed from Napa for the Meiaco Sima islands in May, 1876, but were driven in a gale to the coast of Corea, from whence they drifted down to the mouth of the Yangtsze, when their vessel became a total wreck. Having swum ashore, they were taken charge of by the local authorities and sent to Soochow, where they arrived in October. Kept there four months, for no apparent reason unless to give the officials the gratification of feeding them on the regulation pint of rice and 6 *cash* per diem during that period, they were eventually sent through Shanghai to Foochow, where they are also waiting an opportunity of being sent back to Napa.

The *Peking Gazette* of the 19th April contains a report from the Governor of Kiangsu, regarding the measures taken for the relief of the refugees from the famine-stricken districts North of the Yangtsze, who were cared for in this province during the winter.—It is stated that altogether some 85,000 people were relieved. A rather rose-coloured account is given of the measures taken; but these were undoubtedly creditable to the provincial authorities. The standard of comfort of the Chinese peasant is at the best not high, and when it is a question of being saved from starvation, he naturally expects to derogate considerably even from that. The people were provided with shelter and sufficient food to sustain life, and order was maintained. They were given a supply of seed and a month's rations when sent back to their homes.—This, however, was the case of a comparatively wealthy province bearing a burden suddenly thrust upon it from outside; little or no Imperial assistance was given or required. What we shall be interested to see is the report of the Governor of Shantung, where the local resources utterly failed; and the Imperial Government apparently left the people to die.

The Chinese Envoys, says the *L. & C. Express*, have been to Brighton, where they were entertained by Mr. Ashbury, M.P., and visited the Aquarium; and in the evening were present at the pavilion Dome, where Mr. Ashbury addressed over 3,000 persons on his recent tour round the world. He took occasion to speak in very courteous terms of the Chinese Legation in London, which he trusted would lead to an extension of amicable relations between England and China.

According to the *Turkestan Gazette*, the official journal of Tashkend, a serious encounter between the Chinese and Kashgar troops is drawing near, the hostile parties being only separated by the Tian Shan Hills! To prepare for the conflict the Chinese have established a large arsenal at Lanchefu, whence 10,000 breech-loading rifles of the Berdan type the other day were sent to Gutchen, the head-quarters of the expeditionary force. Yakoob Beg, on his part, is likewise arming.

Messrs. Baber and Gill reached CHUNGKING on the 8th April. They have engaged a house, in which they seem comfortably settled.—There had been no hot weather up to date (April 14th) and winter clothes were still in vogue. Very little sun, but a great deal of mist and fog. Letters and papers were reaching them regularly. The voyage up was not marked by any adventure of importance, and occupied 60 days from Hankow.

The last news from ICHANG was that everything was quiet, and all seemed going on right.

We are glad to hear that Mr. T. T. Cooper has been re-appointed political agent at BHAMO.

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Editorial Selections.

THE NEW PORTS.

It was not to be expected that merchants would rush to the new ports as was done at the opening of Tientsin and Hankow. The places now opened to foreign trade are of less importance, and experience has shown that the value of new outports is rather as affording fresh points of contact than as affording remunerative business to resident foreign merchants. They enable foreign merchandise to be laid down nearer the door of the consumer, at a cheaper cost therefore as regards freight than if they were subjected to various transhipments, and with a greater certainty of escape from *lekin* taxation in transit than when they are travelling in native bottoms. But instead of buying on the spot from foreign merchants, the native dealers are tending more and more to go to Shanghai to make their purchases, availing themselves only of the machinery of steamer transport to lay down their goods at their own place of trade. Obviously the resident foreign merchant, then, has little opportunity; except at special seasons—at Hankow and Foochow, during the tea season, for instance—there is little occupation except for a few commission houses; the great bulk of the business is done at Shanghai; which tends more and more to become a commercial emporium whither produce is brought, and whence foreign goods are sent out, from and to the whole of the Yangtze and Northern ports. But even taking all these circumstances into consideration, it must be admitted that the opening of the new ports has fallen remarkably flat. It might have been expected that two or three foreign houses would have been at once established, at each of the three new ports in which Shanghai is interested; but Wênchow seems, as yet, to be the only place at which the experiment has been made. Of Ichang we know as yet very little; its chief value lies probably in its being the head—so far at least as the present class of steamers is concerned—of the navigation of the Yangtze. Shase, a little lower down the stream, which is made only a port of call, seems to be the chief place of trade. But we may take it for granted that steamer agencies will shortly be established at Ichang; and we shall gradually learn more about its capabilities. Wênchow and Wuhu, however, seem to be the natural outlets for fertile and well-watered districts; and might become places of considerable trade if foreign energy and capital were brought to bear upon their developement. Clearly they are not places where foreigners can expect to go and pick up a business ready-made. They are not places where those who have been unfortunate elsewhere can hope to rapidly retrieve their fortunes. They are sites of a considerable native trade; but if this trade is to be developed so as to be of value to foreigners, capital and energy are required, to collect produce which used to permeate through other channels. Both are natural outlets for tea-producing districts; but such teas as now find their way to foreign markets do so through other channels, to Foochow, Ningpo, and Chinkeang. For the present year these teas have been already contracted for, and will follow their old routes. If foreign capital is employed next year, they can probably be collected at the new emporia; and will presumably be laid down there at a cheaper price in view of the shorter distance to be travelled. It is as advantageous to a merchant to buy produce as near as possible to the place of production, as it is to land his goods as near as possible to the place of sale; and herein is one object of opening new ports—multiplying points of contact. Even if foreign merchants do not attempt to develope a local business, the providing of greater facility of carriage will no doubt lead the native dealers to collect produce at the nearer port, instead of sending it overland to the dearer one. Before the Taeping Rebellion, Wênchow seems in fact to have been the emporium of a considerable tea-trade—the port where the produce of all the neighbouring districts was collected; but this concentration was only an element of temptation to the Taepings, so the producers elected to disperse their trade through the neighbouring minor ports, and it has since continued in the fresh grooves. The opening of the port to foreign trade will probably have the effect of again attracting business to its old centre.

TELEGRAPHY AND TELEPHONY.

So intimately has the electric telegraph become associated with our daily life, that any invention which will have a tendency to increase the facilities of intercommunication becomes to all of us, more or less, a matter of private concern. When land lines had become generally established, and messages were flashed across Europe, or a network of wires stretched from one end of England to the other, it seemed as if telegraphic progress had ceased for a time. With the laying of the first submarine cable, a new era was initiated. Cables were at once expensive and limited in their powers of transmission, and when, more especially, the bold stroke was made of laying one across the Atlantic, it became evident that some more refined and perfect method of transmission was needed than had proved serviceable on roughly constructed land lines. The conductive power of long lengths of insulated cable was soon found to be limited, while the proximity of the conductor to the earth and water caused induced currents, whose nature was but little understood. The first early attempts to get over these difficulties by sheer force resulted in signal failure, and the first Atlantic cable remains as a record to show how little were the laws of electric resistance comprehended in those days. Even with improved instruments, and working with as low charges as possible, deep sea cables are subject to many maladies from which the more robust land lines are exempt; and we here, in China, depending as we do for our telegraphic news on submarine lines, are particularly interested in the progress of ocean telegraphy. The difficult questions to be solved have engaged the attention of the ablest men of science, and hence it is not surprising that, gradually, ocean telegraphy is becoming fixed on a surer basis. Marine cables, as we know, are subject to many difficulties and dangers, some external, some intimately connected with the cables themselves. The dangers of breakage, or chafing along rocky ground; those incident to marine accidents, such as fouling of anchors or destruction by the attacks of marine animals—form one class. Of another sort are those incident to imperfect insulation, to induced currents, to resistance and to that gradual but silent deterioration which as yet seems the inevitable fate of submarine cables. A third class of difficulties arises from the want of capacity; for marine cables take a definite time to report a signal, and any attempt to make them jog faster only results in inevitable confusion. Care in manufacture and judgment in laying have reduced the first class of accidents; and the substitution of india-rubber for gutta percha has considerably reduced the difficulties of the second order. Still, as the capacity of a cable seemed to be strictly limited, its powers of earning were palpably constricted, and this necessitated the keeping down the first cost to the lowest limits. Any improvement, therefore, which would enable the cable to carry more messages in a given time, would increase its powers of earning and permit of more elaborate precautions in the first instance.

For a good many years the thoughts of electricians have been turned towards the means by which such a desideratum could be accomplished. One of the most ingenious of these was what has become known as the "duplex" system, whereby messages could seemingly be sent from each end at the same time. We say seemingly, because, in effect, the signal was given not by the passage of the messages through the wire from opposite ends, but by the stoppage of the currents upsetting the equilibrium of a galvanometer at either extremity. If the stream of a mill-race be divided into two equal parts, and made to impinge on the opposite sides of a wheel, it is evident that equilibrium will result. If then a check be given to the current flowing in one channel, the current in the other will be increased and the wheel will revolve. So, in the duplex system of telegraphy,

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urrent proceeding from the battery
ie end is split into two equal parts;
goes forward to the other extremity
he line, the other is carried to
nd. The currents are made to flow
posite directions round a magnetic
le. If the two currents are so
lated that their resistance is exactly
l, the magnet will remain at rest;
e preponderate it will be deflected.
d B are two operators at opposite
of a line. A is sending a message
, and so long as B remits no
ter message A's needle remains
onary. B wishes to send back a
age, and makes a contact with his
ry; it at once stops the current
ng through the direct line from A,
diverts it into the other channel,
by disturbing the equilibrium of
wo and deflecting A's needle. The
effect is produced as if two
nts passed through the mill-race,
gh in reality no current at all was
anged between the two stations.
le as this seems, it was found
ically that great difficulty existed
ringing it into use on long lines,
more especially when those were
arine—on account of the un-
in influence of induced currents,
the great difficulty of producing
artificial line equal in capacity
intensity to the main conductors.
object has, however, now been
mplished, and is actually in work-
order from the Mediterranean to
bay. The result is a doubling of
capacity of the lines for conveying
sages, without any corresponding
ease in their wear and tear.

ut it seems likely that telegraphic
gress is not to end with the transmis-
of two messages alone at the same
. Mr. Graham Bell has been bring-
to perfection an instrument long ago
ght of, but not practically worked
till within the last few months.
new instrument is known as the
phone. Like many practical inven-
s, its extreme simplicity is one of
greatest peculiarities. At one end
embrane is stretched across a brass
, at the back of which vibrates
ly a pin of soft iron placed between
extremities of an electro-magnet.
he other, a magnet in a hollow tube
oft iron has attached at top a thin
t of iron and is mounted on a
nator. When a person talks to the
e drum at one end, the membrane is
vibrating, and this is turn causes
iron keeper to move in unison, mak-
and breaking the current with
motion. These motions are con-
ed to the iron sheet at the other
emity which is forced to vibrate in
on; and this vibration, taken up
he resonator, exactly imitates the
and quality of the sound at the
r extremity. Of course, practical
culties have been found in working
the details, but it is satisfactory to
that it has at least been made use
in actual telegraphy. By another
ngement, the vibrators are attached
uning forks, and as each fork will only take up the vibrations corresponding to its own note, a means exists of dividing messages into several parts. Several operators can thus transmit musical vibrations at one and the same time, and each will be carefully sifted out by the instrument tuned in accordance with that of the transmitter. These instruments are as yet in but a crude state, and difficulties exist in applying them to practice, more especially under the peculiar conditions of marine telegraphy. They indicate however a steady progress in the art, and lend a hope that, in place of it being a luxury, or a heavy burden on trade, we may soon be able to make use of marine telegraphy in our ordinary communications with the rest of the world.

Outports.

PEKING.

By your last paper, I notice the serious aspect of the Turko-Russian affair. I learn that a telegram has been received at the Russian Legation, announcing the moving of Russian troops; so that fighting may now be in actual progress. I suspect you may have the same. It will be interesting to note the influence which the attitude of Turkey, in defying (practically) the European powers, will exert on China. I have heard it intimated that a change was already thought to be perceptible in the aspect and conduct of the officials. The political status at Constantinople is doubtless known by the Government here; and it is quite possible that high officers may reason thus: "If little Turkey can take such a stand, what may not we do?" However, where so little is known, it is perhaps not wise to conjecture, for China never does what one thinks should or might be done in any given case.

Have you ever visited Peking? If not, then "don't!" I do not wish to be heterodox, and run against the prejudices of that large class of good people who want to see everything "and the rest of creation." Still, I say "don't"—unless you want to, and can get yourself insured against accident to life or limb, against dust and mud, for one never knows whether a day may bring forth a wind or rain storm or both; and unless a life policy is carried a *stranger* may be smothered or drowned. It would be some relief if he could choose his own way of meeting his fate. Unprecedented at this season, and unheard of "within the memory of the oldest inhabitant," several quite heavy showers have fallen recently, and the temperature is quite as mercurial as the circumstances will permit, in extreme and sudden changes. The wheat is looking well, and these spring rains must increase very much the prospects of a fine harvest.

26th April.

WUHU.

A letter from Wuhu, dated the 22nd April, says:—Wuhu is necessarily a dull sort of place at present, but if the community, which now consists only of Consular and Customs officials, increases at all, it will not be a bad place, especially as the climate is tolerably good. The people are very gentle and polite. I seldom hear the epithets usually applied to foreigners. The river is rising rapidly, at least it seems so to me, though it may not appear so to a more experienced eye. The houses that lined the river when I arrived here first, are being gradually removed out of the way of the water.

HONGKONG.

Mr. Pope Hennessy arrived in Hongkong by the steamer *Zambezi*. The *Daily Press* says the vessel steamed into harbour about half-past five. Owing to the mist hanging over the island, her approach was not signalled from the Peak, and it was not until she had nearly reached the wharf that the gun was fired. Before 6 p.m. the public began to draw up to Pedder's Wharf, where it had been announced that the Governor would land, and a large crowd soon assembled. Unfortunately His Excellency the Administrator (Mr. Austin) was at the Peak, and some delay was occasioned by waiting for his arrival. Immediately he reached the wharf he stepped into the Government launch and steamed off the *Zambesi*, to receive the new Governor. About ten minutes to seven the launch returned to Pedder's Wharf, having on board H.E. the Governor, Mrs. Hennessy and child, the Hon. J. G. Austin, and His Excellency's attendants. There were waiting to receive His Excellency the following members of the Legislative Council—the Hon. Chief Justice, the Hon. Attorney-General, the Hon. J. M. Price, and the Hon. W. Keswick; also several military officers, and most of the civil officials. A guard of honour had been drawn up at the entrance to the wharf, and a posse of police lined the streets for a portion of the way to Government House. His Excellency was received with the customary salutes, and three cheers were given in his honour as the party drove off. Salutes were fired from the Murray Battery and the *Victor Emanuel*. The new Governor was installed on the 23rd April, at a special meeting of the Legislative Council. His Excellency made a brief but very sensible speech on the occasion, paying a high compliment to Sir Arthur Kennedy, his predecessor, and alluding to the mercantile importance of Hongkong, which it would be the main policy of his administration to develope.—During the heavy rain storms on Saturday, considerable damage was done to Chinese houses in Wanchai and elsewhere, by being temporarily flooded. Some of the stores in Queen's Road also suffered from the rain forcing its way in and damaging the goods. The land cables at Pok-foo-lum were also broken by the floods. —A Chinese washerman, aged 21 years, has met with a horrible death. He was washing clothes at the head of the nullah at Wanchai, when during a very heavy shower of rain he took shelter, but unfortunately in a place where the water rose so rapidly that before he could get out he was carried off his feet and rapidly swept down by the torrent into the large drain commencing at Queen's Road, which runs underground for a quarter of a mile before it reaches the sea. His body has not been found.—Navigating-Lieutenant Maunsell, H.M.S. *Hornet*, has been tried by Court Martial for drunkenness and dereliction of duty, and the Court decreed that he lose 18 months' seniority and be dismissed his ship.

The *China Mail* says Sub-Lieut. Hammond, of H.M.S. *Charybdis*, has been tried by Court Martial for drunkenness and negligently performing his duty. There were three charges preferred against him, but the third only was proved. The Court, taking into consideration that he had been already punished, although not sufficiently, did not feel justified in taking any further steps against him. He was, therefore, simply cautioned.—Advices from Brisbane of 16th March, state that the stranded steamer *Singapore* is still in a safe position, and that there are favourable reports of her yet being floated. The wreck has been sold for £355.—H.M.S. *Sylvia* arrived from Keelung on the 27th ult. H.M.'s troopship *Tamar* had arrived at Singapore—The Hoppo of Canton arrived on the 27th in the Chinese steamer *Pautah*. The Chinese Revenue Cruiser *Peng Chao Hai*

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fired a salute of three guns, and H. E. was waited upon by a large number of Chinese officials who came down from Canton to receive him. The Hoppo's one hundred days' mourning for the death of his mother having expired, he is now *en route* to Canton to reassume his office.

CANTON.

One of those fierce encounters between the Customs officials and the people, which so frequently take place in this shamefully misgoverned country, has lately occurred in the Ying Tak district, about a hundred miles from here. It appears that a passenger on board a junk from this port arrived at Ying Tak about the commencement of this month, and when the *lekin* guard searched his luggage they found a few articles which they said were dutiable. The owner rejoined that they ought to be free, as they were not in the tariff, and he would not pay duty on them. The dispute soon waxed high, and at length from words the parties came to blows, and the officials hauled the luckless passenger before the mandarin of the place. That worthy ordered him to be tied up in the station, and gave instructions to his minions to "squeeze" the refractory man. All attempts to extort money from him having proved fruitless, the soldiers tied him up and gave him a severe flogging. The people of the neighbourhood, of which, by the way, the passenger was a native, had in the meantime been growing gradually more and more excited, and when they saw this unmerited punishment inflicted, their indignation broke bounds, and arming themselves with bamboos they attacked the *lekin* station. The guard turned a gun upon them, and, firing, killed two of the crowd, who thereupon fetched out all the guns and other weapons they could muster and a general fight ensued. Several persons have been killed on both sides, and a large number wounded, some seriously. The fight was still proceeding when the news was despatched to Canton. The Viceroy has despatched a delegate to inquire into the case, and investigate into the conduct of the mandarin in charge of the station.—*Daily Press.*

24th April.

MACAO.

The residents of Macao were thrown into a state of great excitement yesterday morning by a most extraordinary storm. A heavy squall came on about half-past five o'clock, attended with loud peals of thunder and vivid flashes of lightning. Several houses were struck by the lightning, but no considerable damage seems to have resulted. After this we had a heavy hailstorm, which destroyed many panes of glass in the windows of St. Joseph's College, Santo Agostinho, the Central Police Station, and private houses. In my own house I found on the floor a piece of glass, quite round, about six inches and a half in circumference, and in one of the panes was a hole exactly corresponding in shape and size, which makes me think the piece of ice by which it had been broken out must have been of that size. Many old residents remember a similar hailstorm which visited Macao in the year 1830, in the month of August. The Chinese look upon the storm as an infallible omen of good things in store for the Settlement. They say it will bring abundance of good chances, and that everything will be plentiful. The weather has been very bad for the past week.—Everything is, as usual, very quiet, trade being very dull, and no news stirring.—*Daily Press.*

25th April.

Peking Gazettes.

ABSTRACT OF PEKING GAZETTES.

April 11th.—(1 and 2) Decrees in reply to memorials from the Governor of Kweichow, denouncing long lists of military and civil officials. In accordance with his application, a Brigadier-General named Yeh Chêng-hiung is cashiered and sentenced to perpetual exclusion from farther recommendation or employment, on the ground of self-seeking practices in contempt of the law and disregard of what was due to his position. A similar sentence is pronounced against a Colonel named Chên Che-tao, for treacherous and deceitful conduct, disgraceful to his official rank. Five or six others, from the rank of Brigadier-General down, are cashiered for various forms of misconduct; and two captains are degraded to the rank of lieutenant. In the following decree, a list of civilian functionaries, from the rank of Prefect downwards, occupying three pages of the *Gazette*, is dealt with, the delinquents being cashiered or degraded according to circumstances.

(3) A Decree. Let P'an Sze-lien 潘斯濂 succeed to the post of Vice-Governor of Shun-t'ien Fu.

(4) The Court of Censors memorialize forwarding an appeal lodged by a native of the province of Honan, named *Tsêng* Ch'wan-san, complaining that his mother had been murdered by a party of robbers, whom the local authorities have allowed to go free.—Referred in the usual manner.

(5) The Governor of Kiangsi reports the hearing and decision of a case in which certain notables of the Yü-ts'ien district had lodged a complaint against a *Kü-jên* graduate, whom they charge with making himself an agent for purposes of litigation, extorting money from inoffensive persons, monopolizing the collection of the taxes, and making the authorities subject to his dictation. The incriminated person, on learning that orders for his arrest had been issued, came spontaneously to the provincial capital to deliver himself up; and on trial being held, the main facts charged against him have been substantiated. The sentence he has incurred is transportation to the extremest frontier, at a distance of 4,000 *li*; but in consideration of his act of voluntary surrender he is entitled to mitigation by one degree, which makes his penalty that of 100 blows and banishment for three years, without the benefit of participation in the Acts of Grace recently proclaimed. Other sentences on accessories to the case are at the same time submitted for approval.

April 12th.—The Board of Punishments memorialize reporting the conclusion arrived at in the case of the woman Koh Pih-she, charged, together with her alleged paramour Yang Nai-wu, with the murder of her husband Koh P'in-lien by arsenic poisoning. The following is a summary of the facts respresented by the Board, after a recital of the tenour of the decrees under which the recent proceedings in this *cause cèlèbre* have been instituted. The deceased, Koh P'in-lien, was a native of the district of Yü-hang, in Chêhkiang, where he married, in April, 1872, a woman surnamed Pih, whose father was dead, and whose mother had become the wife of a man named Yü K'ing-t'ien. A month after his marriage, Koh P'ien-lien moved into a house belonging to the provincial graduate Yang Nai-wu, who shared part of the dwelling with him. He himself was employed in a bean-curd factory; and his mother, who had also married a second time, lived apart from his household. Toward the middle of the ensuing autumn, Koh's suspicions of his wife's fidelity were aroused through his seeing her continually in Yang Nai-wu's company; and he sought to assure himself of what was going on by listening at the window-sill, but he was able to hear nothing beyond Yang Nai-wu instructing his wife in the text of the Classics. He complained, however, to his mother-in-law and her husband; and his mother-in-law, having visited the house and seen her daughter taking her meals in company with Yang Nai-wu, was unable to divest herself of the suspicions she had formed. As she spoke of these to outsiders, the matter became a subject of common gossip in the neighbourhood. At the advice of his relatives, Koh moved in July, 1873, from Yang Nai-wu's dwelling to another house, belonging to a cousin of his wife's step-father, named Wang Sin-pei, who himself lived next door. This man kept an active watch, but at no time saw any visits paid to the house by Yang Nai-wu. On the 15th October following, Koh scolded and beat his wife on account of his dinner being behindhand, and she, in a fit of disgust, cut her hair short and vowed that she would enter a nunnery. The mother, mother-in-law, and other relatives, hearing of the quarrel, came one after another to the house, and on Koh Pih-she's mother angrily exclaiming that things should not have reached such a pass for so trifling a matter, and the mother of Koh himself blaming his conduct, he replied, this being the first occasion of such a remark, that he had taken this opportunity of venting his displeasure on account of the affair with Yang Nai-wu. On the 36th November he was taken ill, with a complaint to which he was liable, and two days afterwards he was seen by the neighbour returning home shewing symptoms of ague. The *ti-pao* Wang Lin saw him stop at a cake-vendor's shop and buy a dumpling, after eating which he was seized with vomiting. He returned to his house, and, feeling very weak, desired his wife to take 1,000 *cash* to her father-in-law and request him to buy certain medicines for him. His wife's mother paid him a visit forthwith, and found him lying very ill in bed, shivering and vomiting, after which she returned home. His wife, alarmed by a choking sound in his throat, called out to him, but white froth issued from his lips and he was unable to utter a word. In her alarm, she screamed to the neighbours, who hurried in, and she entreated them to fetch her own and her husband's mother, which they did; but all their endeavours, aided by the advice of a medical practitioner who was called in, proved fruitless, and the patient died towards evening. His mother attended to the preparations for interment of the corpse, and expressed no doubt of his having died of the violent fever with which his illness was at the time identified. It was only when a rumour was set afloat the next day, through the deceased's foster mother, of his having been poisoned, that his mother was led to suspect, from this fact and the speedy decomposition of the remains which set in, that he had been foully dealt with; and she lodged a complaint at the district Magistracy, calling for an inquest. This district Magistrate complied with this application, and the condition of the remains was such as to lead the examiner of corpses employed on this occasion to suspect the agency of poison. He was inclined to believe that opium had been the cause of death, owing to the absence of rigidity in the corpse; but one of the Magistrate's underlings having observed, in adherence to the mistaken theory of Ch'ên Chuh-shan, that death from opium poisoning can scarcely occur except when the drug has been taken by the individual of his own accord, the examiner was led to believe, from the livid blisters observed on the abdomen, that the cause of death was poisoning by arsenic. Whilst arguing the point, he omitted to cleanse the silver probing-needle with the decoction of Gleditschia; and being unable to feel positive what poison had been employed, he declared ambiguously that "death had been caused by poison." The

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Magistrate hereupon interrogated the relatives of the deceased, and the neighbours, none of whom knew anything respecting the source whence poison had been procured; and the widow, on being taken to the magistracy and questioned, denied all knowledge in this respect. Torture having been applied to her, however, her powers of endurance were insufficient for the ordeal, and she made a false confession to the effect that, having had criminal relations with Yang Nai-wu at former times, this man had supplied her with some arsenic on the 24th November for the purpose of putting an end to her husband's life. The Magistrate hereupon applied to the superior authorities, requesting that Yang Nai-wu be stripped of his degree in order that he might be placed on trial, whereupon certain of his relatives came forward to testify that on the 24th November he had been absent at a place called Nan Hiang, and could not possibly have handed the poison to Koh Pih-shé as alleged. The woman, however, in dread of further torture, adhered to her statement; and the Magistrate, in forwarding a report of the case to his superior, the Prefect of Hangchow, falsely declared, in connection with the inquest, that the silver probe had been duly washed without removing its greenish discoloration. Yang Nai-wu, on being put on trial before the Prefect, was induced, through fear of torture, to admit the charge; and on being asked where he obtained arsenic, he mentioned the name of a shop which he remembered having passed. From this point the story is continued to the same effect as has been already set forth in previous memorials; and the Board submits, for the Imperial decision, the question as to the penalties that should be meted out to the officials, high and low, who have been guilty of the gross perversion of justice brought to light in this case. For rescript, see *Gazette* of March 30th.

April 13th.—(1) A decree commanding two hereditary Princes of the first degree to attend the preliminary obsequies of the Imperial Prince of Fu, lately deceased, on the 17th inst.

(2) The remainder of to-day's *Gazette* is occupied with the concluding portion of the Board of Punishments' memorial begun yesterday.

April 14th.—(1) The acting Governor-General of Min-Chêh, and Ting Jih-ch'ang, Governor of Fuhkien, jointly memorialize representing the urgent necessity that exists for a modification of the rules in force respecting the custody of prisoners, in order to allow a speedy dispensation of justice to take place. Observing that the civil administration in the province of Fuhkien has lapsed into a condition of vicious routine, one consequence of which is that unsentenced criminals and other parties to judicial cases habitually languish in imprisonment, frequently resulting in death, the memorialists point out that in order to afford any actual relief it is necessary to undertake a radical and searching enquiry into the causes of the evil complained of. They have already, on two successive occasions, denounced a series of officials guilty of acts of suppression in connection with reports of law proceedings, and they have at the same time lavished exhortations upon all their subordinates to discharge their duties with diligent exactitude, to such an extent that they may almost say they have worn away the points of their pens and have brought blisters to their lips in the effort. In the course of six months, the cases of 532 prisoners, old and new, have been wound up; but the misfortune is that in many cases where the official returns shew only a few prisoners in custody, there are in reality some scores of persons in confinement. Thus, at Amoy, the sub-Prefect had upwards of eighty prisoners in jail, and reported barely half-a-dozen. The sub-Prefect at Shih Ma had upwards of twenty persons in confinement, and had gone on for some time reporting the prison as untenanted; and these cases may be taken as typical of the remainder. Not only is this what happens as regards the magistrates themselves, but prisoners are confined by the underlings without the knowledge of the clerks and secretaries, whilst these again commit persons to custody without the knowledge of their official employers. Farmers and labourers or petty traders once cast into prison, their entire household knows not a moment's peace; and their release is not effected until land and houses, nay, it may be, wife and children, are sold, and interest brought to bear on their behalf. The official sits at his chess and wine, while the people are offering up supplications to which there is none to lend an ear. Verily! the sound of their woes and anguish may well suffice to evoke the visitation of drought and to arouse the wrath of Heaven. Since the memorialists began their work of scrutiny, prisoners to the number of 1,246, borne on the lists sent in from the various districts, have been released; but they have no doubt that thousands more are still confined, of whom no report is made or who are surreptitiously held in durance by the official underlings. Most marvellous of all are such instances as that of the Magistrate of Show-ning, who, when stringently called upon to explain why a prisoner named Li was still detained in custody, more than a year after he had been entitled to his release by Act of Grace, replied that the prisoner was so fond of confinement that he did not wish to be set at liberty; and of the Magistrate of Tsiang-loh, who, when called upon to report why a prisoner named Yang had been so long in jail, replied that the man had been handed over by one incumbent of the office to another during a long series of years, and that no particulars of his case were on record! Other instances of the kind might further be cited. There are, at present, in all the districts of the province, some 290 odd criminals in prison whose trials are as yet not at an end, and 620 odd prisoners in addition to these. The prisoner who has been longest in confinement is one Wêng I-loh, in the Fuh-ts'ing district, who has been 20 years in jail; and other instances of imprisonment for 12, 11, and 10 years are recited. The majority of these are individuals connected with charges of murder or robbery with violence; but some have retracted confessions made in the first instance under torture, whilst others are simple accessories or even persons who declare themselves to be the victims of false accusations. The courts, bound down by the letter of standing regulations, do not venture to pronounce a final decision; and the consequence is that prisoners who, if they had only been sentenced, might go free in conformity with the terms of the Imperial amnesties, are detained in perpetual imprisonment owing to some contradiction in their depositions first and last. In order to remedy the crying evils thus exposed, it is prayed that the existing regulations may be modified so as to enable a general jail delivery to be held, irrespective of the limitations of time prescribed by the rules affecting trials, for all cases dating from before the year 1875, exception being made in the case of persons who have retracted confessions made in the face of direct testimony, keepers of gambling houses, promoters of litigation, kidnappers to hold to ransom, and evil doers of this class, who, if set free with the rest, would be certain either to betake themselves to the profession of brigandage, or to drift into connection with alien sects. It is proposed that this class of prisoner may be kept in custody for a fixed term of years by being chained to blocks of stone, but not locked up in the prisons. For all subsequent cases, it is proposed that the regulations enjoining despatch in procedure be duly enforced. An apology is made for some delay in sending forward the present memorial, owing to the departure for Formosa of the Governor, Ting Jih-ch'ang, by whom it has been drawn up.—Rescript: Let the Boards concerned consider and report to Us.

The remainder of this day's *Gazette* is occupied with memorials on administrative details from the same quarter.

April 15th.—(1) A decree in answer to a memorial from the Censor Liu Sih-kin, who has represented that entertainments and theatrical performances are given on the part of officials, and that these should be prohibited. In reply it is observed that, notwithstanding the termination of the period of national mourning for the late Emperor, the Imperial remains have not, as yet, been deposited in their last resting-place; and there would be something repugnant to the feelings if feasting and mirth were to be abruptly resumed. For this reason entertainments on the part of officials are still entirely prohibited.

(2) The acting Governor-General of Min Chêh reports the arrival of 23 shipwrecked Liu-ch'iuans at Foochow on the 3rd December last, the account they give of themselves being that they sailed from Napa on the 21st October, 1876, were blown off the land in a typhoon, and after drifting about for some time were at length rescued by Chinese fishermen in the neighbourhood of Chusan, and guided by them to Foochow. The usual allowance of a pint of rice and six *cash* per diem will be issued to the sufferers until they can be sent back to their native country.

(3) The same authority reports the arrival of a second party of distressed Liu-ch'iuans at Foochow, to the number of fourteen persons. They state that on the 21st May, 1876, they sailed from Napa with a cargo of crockery, lacquerware, and sundries, for the Meiaco Sima islands, intending to bring back a return freight of white rice, hides, bêche-de-mer, etc.; but having been caught in a gale they were driven on the coast of Corea, and finally drifted down to the mouth of the Yangtsze, where their vessel became a total wreck. Having swum on shore, they were taken charge of by the local authorities and sent on by them to the provincial capital, Soochow. They arrived at this place on the 13th October last, and on the 5th February, 1877, they reached Shanghai, from which point they were forwarded by steamer to Foochow. They will be relieved in the usual manner, and sent back when opportunity offers, to their own country.

(4) Shên Pao-chêng, Governor-General of the Two Kiang, memorializes applying for an extension of his sick-leave for one month, stating that his health still continues in an unsatisfactory condition. In answer to an application he felt bound to make, toward the close of last year, for leave to resign his post, he received the Imperial sanction to his taking a congé of two months; and he is now compelled to solicit an extension of this period.—Granted by rescript.

(5) The Military Governor of Heh-lung-kiang (the Amur) memorializes reporting the details of a victorious engagement on the part of the Manchu troops stationed at Pa-yen Su-su, over a band of mounted free-booters who, to the number of between 50 and 60, made an incursion into that neighbourhood in February last. The detachment of troops, 100 strong, which was set in motion on news being received of the fray having occurred, succeeded in enveloping the party of robbers, of whom 30 were killed on the spot. Thirteen wounded prisoners were at the same time taken. Twenty-three horses, and much saddlery and other trophies were also captured. Twelve of the prisoners were so severely wounded that they were despatched at once, by being speared to death; whilst the remaining captive was brought up for interrogation. He stated that he was a native of Pao-ting Fu, who had

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emigrated many years ago to this part of the country; and he gave an account of the arrangements he had lately entered into with certain of the lawless gold-hunters of San-sing to make a raid upon the neighbourhood of Pa-yen Su-su. After his deposition had been taken, the prisoner was executed and his head exposed on a pole. It is observed that the region of country about Pa-yen Su-su is greatly exposed to incursions from the adjoining territory, more especially as during the frosts the river can be crossed upon the ice; and precautions against brigandage must consequently be maintained without relaxation.—Rescript enjoining vigorous efforts for the extirpation of the bands of brigands in this region.

April 16th.—(1) The Governor of Kiangsi reports that eight candidates above the age of 90, and thirty-two of the age of 80 and upwards, are entitled to the bestowal of honorary degrees as *Kü-jen*, after competing at the provincial examinations of last autumn.

(2) The Governor of Kiangsi reports in a postscript memorial the destruction by fire of the yamên of the district Magistrate of Nan-ch'ang, in the provincial capital. The conflagration took place on the 7th November last.

(3) The Governor of Ngan-hwei reports the number of octogenarian and nonagenarian candidates at the last year's examinations, who are entitled to honorary degrees, to be as follows: of the age of ninety and upwards, 4; and of the age of eighty and upwards, 20.

April 17th.—The Manchu General-in-Chief of Sze-ch'wan memorializes proposing the enrolment of an additional body of 500 Banner-men, to be picked from the Manchu population of Ch'êng-tu, to reinforce the scanty numbers of the Banner soldiery residing there. Of these the number originally was but 1,600 officers and men, to which 500 were added, on the system it is now proposed to follow, some 10 years ago. It is proposed that the pay of the additional force should be at the rate of 2 Taels per man per mensem; and as a saving of Taels 2,000 monthly on the provincial military expenditure has lately been effected by the disbandment of a body of braves no longer required on the border, the present scheme can be put into effect without additional expense.—Sanctioned by rescript.

The remainder of this day's *Gazette* is principally occupied with memorials on administrative details relating to the Hunting Grounds.

April 18th.—(1) A Decree. Fêng Tsze-ts'ai has memorialized entreating permission to have audience. Let him come to Peking for audience; and let Liu Kw'ên-yih submit the name of an officer to receive appointment to act in his absence.

(2) A decree acknowledging the receipt of a memorial from the Governor-General Tso Tsung-t'ang, reporting the decease from illness of Brigadier-General Liu How-ki. The death of this officer, who held the command of the Yen-Sui division in Shensi, is much deplored, on the ground of the valiant services he has rendered during his career. The customary honours are decreed in his favour. A successor to his post is appointed in the person of T'an Jên-fang 譚仁芳.

(3) The Governor of Kiangsu reports the shipment of the first batch of the grain tribute due from that province for the supply of the capital. The first squadron of the rice junks, numbering 165 sail, and carrying 325,970 piculs of grain, *plus* a waste allowance of 27,217 piculs, left the port of Shanghai on the 8th March, to commence their voyage northward.

April 19th.—(1) A decree appointing the Grand Secretary Pao Yün as Examiner-in-chief, and the Ministers Mao Ch'ang-hi, Ts'ien Pao-lien and Kwên Kang, as Assistant Examiners for the Examinations about to open.

(2-5) A series of decrees making appointments in connection with the forthcoming Examinations.

(6) The Governor of Kiangsu reports the measures that have been taken generally with reference to the refugees from the famine-stricken districts North of the Yangtsze, who have been cared for during the winter in the region about Soochow, Ch'ang-chow, Chin-kiang, Yangchow, etc. The sufferers began to flock southwards, he observes, in November last, arriving daily at Soochow in parties of from 10 to 100 in number, upon which vacant spaces in and about the city were set apart for their temporary habitation under the care of special officers. Provision was made for the issue of two rations of congee per diem to each individual, the allowance being four-fifths of a pint to adults and one-half that quantity for children. To such of the refugees as came in boats anchorage room was allowed, and rice was served out to be cooked by themselves, with a dole of cash and supplies of fuel, and cotton for the purpose of wadding their clothes. Medical attendance was also provided for the sick and for women in child-bed. In order to prevent too large a concourse of individuals at any one point, such as might have given rise to disturbances, orders were sent to the provincial Treasurer to forward funds to the various afflicted districts for local issues of relief; and measures were taken to institute labour-relief works upon the Canal in order to provide employment for such of the afflicted population as had not yet migrated from their own part of the country. Agencies for the distribution of relief were established at Yang-chow, Chinkiang, Kiang-yin, etc., to attend to the requirements of that portion of the sufferers who had not yet crossed the Yangtsze, or who were in the first stage of their journey after crossing the River. As regards those who were the first to migrate, and who were established about the relief agencies at Soochow and Ch'ang-chow, or who had been draughted off to Sungkiang, T'ai-ts'ang, etc., to be taken care of, the total number amounted to 10,600 and odd. In addition to these, the ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Fuhkien, P'an Wei, and another official, had taken upon themselves the charge of maintaining 5,900 and odd persons, with funds they had collected for the purpose; and other detachments mustered as follows:—

In the Su-Sung-T'ai Intendancy,	8,000	& odd.
At Ch'ang-chow	3,100	,, ,,
,, Kiang-yin	4,600	,, ,,
,, Chinkiang	3,000	,, ,,
,, Yangchow	41,900	,, ,,
Sent back with relief	9,400	,, ,,
Total	70,000	,, ,,

(in addition to the 15,000 previously referred to.)

The vast numbers of the sufferers imposed a task of serious difficulty in the way of providing for their maintenance. A sum of Taels 20,000 was remitted to the office of the Director-General of the Grain Transport, at Hwai-ngan Fu, toward the expenses of the relief-agencies there; beside which Tls. 9,000 were allotted to Kiang-yin, and Tls. 5,000 were sent in the first instance from Shanghai to Yangchow. There was, further, the allowance of 13,000 and odd piculs of rice, the issue of which was sanctioned by decree, and a sum of Tls. 3,600 from the freight savings' fund, one-half of each of which was allotted to Yangchow and one-half to Soochow. A sum of Tls. 15,000, raised by charitable contributions at Shanghai, was allotted to the support of a number of the able-bodied refugees, who were employed in deepening the channel of the Tan-yang Canal. When things were at the worst, an allowance of 10,000 piculs of rice was additionally granted by the Imperial bounty. The refugees having now been maintained for nearly four months, and seed time being at hand, measures have been taken for returning them to their native districts. An abundant snowfall during the winter gives good promise for the next crops, and orders have been issued for the purchase of supplies of seed-corn, to be issued as advances to the cultivators. Rations are to be issued to the sufferers up to the end of the 2nd moon (April 13th), an additional month's ration allowance being employed in returning the parties to their homes.

Amusements.

SHANGHAI SPRING RACES.

Stewards:—Jas. Hart, Esq., J. M. Ringer, Esq., E. G. Low, Esq., H. Overbeck, Esq., G. W. Coutts, Esq., R. E. Wainewright, Esq., M. W. Boyd, Esq.

Barnes Dallas, Esq., *Clerk of the Course.*

First Day.

Monday, 30th April, 1877.

Monday, the first day of the races, was productive of disappointment in various ways, but, notwithstanding, the sport was good throughout. The morning broke dry and fine, and the sky, though cloudy, gave but little evidence of rain. Shortly after noon, the obscuration became greater, and a few drops fell, which were taken rather as indicative of heat than a continuance of wet. Hopes raised thereon, however, were doomed to frustation, for after the Chu-ka-za Cup was run, rain fell smartly and soon converted the dust into mud. The road leading to the course had been previously well watered, thanks to the care of the Municipal officials, and but little was therefore wanted to effect the transition. The Grand Stand was pretty well attended, a fair number of ladies gracing it with their presence. One great feature of enjoyment was unavoidably missed—there was no music; no man-of-war being in port of sufficient rating to carry a band. The Stewards met this difficulty as best they could, by decorating the Stand with flowers and other attractions, including the Cups offered as prizes, as well as with a number of portraits of winning ponies and their riders, of past years. The usual interval was observed after the Griffins' Plate was run, and an excellent tiffin was served in the "red house," by Mr. Mondon, under the careful direction of the Stewards.

The attendance of spectators, especially of natives, was limited, no doubt owing to the threatening state of the weather just about the time the races were to commence. The course was never in better order than when the first race was started, and hopes were high as to general results; but the old adage, "blessed are they who expect nothing," was never more fully exemplified than in the course of events which followed—in fact, it might be said that "pots" went down like doubles at pins, and although doleful countenances were by no means scarce, it was clear that hope was in the ascendant and that the following two days were regarded as open to opportunity for recompense. The Chu-ka-za Cup brought out a field two less in number than on May-day last year, and was a "moral" for *Kieselack*, who, despite his bad nose, is as pretty a pony as ever galloped the four furlongs; and though *Crusader* is a strong heavily built animal, so far as China ponies go, and well able to stay, he was pumped before the minute was over—the pace killed him.

The Criterion Stakes seems a misnomer, because it really appears, year after year, that the race affords no criterion at all. Last Spring it brought out only five starters, for the simple reason that *Teen Kwang* was considered a foregone conclusion, and although *Black Satin* entered the

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lists against him, he was beaten by about a length. Yesterday, there was no *Teen Kwang*, and *Black Satin* had it all his own way, the race being reduced to a match with *Tirailleur*, who did his best; but the "greyhound" was not to be over-reached, covering the mile in 2min. 11secs.—4½ secs. over *Teen Kwang's* time, but not to be carped at considering all things.

The Griffins' upset the pot completely—never has the Shanghai course been the scene of a greater spill. Out of an entry of 60, nineteen were counted at the post, as compared with 24 last year. The rain was falling in a heavy shower, and the course was rapidly becoming pappy, but, as luck had it, the field got away at the first go, though to a straggling start beyond the first half dozen. The wet state of the course put out the chance of more than a dozen ponies, including some of the cracks, and after the field had got into their stride, it was amazing to see the rapidity with which they covered the turf. "Sleight of hand" was soon beaten off—"fleetfoot" had it, and even the careful "Suavita in modo" was non-plussed. The race ended in a dead heat between *Capsicum* and *Infatuation*, about the latter of whom there was but little idea. To say more would be useless—the end came in silence and in rain, and rather than tackle another contest, the noble owners agreed to divide the stakes.

The remaining races offer but little opportunity for remark. The fields were smaller than last year, and the sport was less. The Roadsters' Plate afforded a little divertissement in the shape of a dead heat between *Prince Richard* and *Tendresse*, in running off which the Prince certainly endeavoured to make it appear that he had succeeded to his inheritance and was monarch of all he surveyed, for at the bottom turn he swerved across the course, thereby losing at least three of the five lengths by which he was ultimately beaten.

No further remark is required beyond the description appended to each race, though it might be mentioned that time was rather late at the finish, the weather, no doubt, being accountable for the delay.

The following is a return of the running:—

1.—THE CHU-KA-ZA CUP.—Value, Tls. 100. —For China Ponies.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Entrance, Tls. 5. —*Half-a-Mile.*

	st.	lb.
Mr. Kebrevo's spotted *Kieselack*	10	8...1
,, Spy's brown *Crusader*	10	8...2
,, John Peel's grey *Watchword*	10	5...3
,, Morriss' white *Ameer*	10	5...0
The Ship Brokers' spotted *Charter Party*	10	8...0

No betting.—A field of five ponies, out of an entry of eighteen, came to the post, *Kieselack* starting favourite, and *Crusader* also spoken of. At the first attempt, *Kieselack* broke away, and could not be pulled up till he had galloped nearly round the bottom turn of the course. *Ameer* was also game, and showed a disposition to get away. At the second attempt, the lot started well together, *Charter Party* just about a head in advance. *Kieselack* was not to be restrained, however, and soon raced to the front, followed by *Watchword*, who, however, only reached third place, *Crusader* maintaining his second position to the finish, *Kieselack* winning easily by fully two lengths; a length between second and third. Time, 1 min. 1 sec.

2.—THE CRITERION STAKES—A Sweepstakes of Tls. 15 each, with Tls. 100 added.—For China Ponies.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Second Pony to save his Stakes.—*One Mile.*

	st.	lb.
Mr. Paul's black *Black Satin*	10	8...1
,, Siwel's bay *Tirailleur*	10	11...2

This race was reduced to a match between *Black Satin* and *Tirailleur* (five other entrants declining), and admits of no description whatever, *Black Satin* winning as he liked, hard held. Time, 2 min. 11 secs., being in excess of what it might have been done in.

3.—THE GRIFFINS' PLATE.—Value, Tls. 250.—Second Pony, Tls. 50; last Pony to pay third Pony's entrance.—For China Ponies that have never run at any meeting in China or Hongkong.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Entrance, Tls. 5.—*Three-Quarters of a Mile.*

	st.	lb.
Mr. Wight's spotted *Infatuation*	10	8...*
,, Lang's chestnut *Capsicum*	10	6...*
,, Bill's skewbald *Fiesco*	10	8...3
,, Ring's skewbald *Prestidigiateur*	10	8..0
,, Morriss' grey *Rajah*	10	2...0
,, Do. grey *Sultan*	10	8...0
,, Micawber's bay *Little Pip*	10	3...0
,, Do. dun *Mr. Toots*	10	8...0
,, Bill's grey *Egmont*	10	8...0
,, Do. grey *Roller*	10	5...0
,, Troy's grey *Prince Alfred*	10	3...0
,, Raffles' grey *Beaconsfield*	10	2...0
,, Do. grey *Yakoob Beg*	10	8...0
,, St. Andrew's grey *Patrician*	10	11...0
,, Kebrevo's spotted *Gaugraf*	10	3...0
,, A. Veitch's cream *Yarborough*	10	8...0
,, Henry's grey *Suavità*	10	12...0
,, C. Lucas' cream *Camembert*	10	5...0
,, Exmoor's skewbald *Katerfelto*	10	5...0

Nineteen ponies put in an appearance out of 60 entries, *Suavità* starting favourite, with *Capsicum* for a place. For some minutes before the start, rain fell heavily, completely saturating the course, and no doubt interfering greatly with the chance of several of the ponies. For a wonder, the Starter was enabled to get them off at the first attempt, the pace soon becoming so fast that a tail was apparent before a furlong was covered. *Katerfelto* was leading, and at Probst's Garden was fully two lengths in advance, a position he maintained until passing the Widow's Monument. *Patrician* and *Capsicum* hereabouts began to draw upon the leader, and *Patrician* soon afterwards assumed first place; *Katerfelto* had evidently spent his pot, for he now yielded in rapid succession second and third honours, and was no more seen in the race. Entering the straight, the pace became faster, and *Capsicum* answering his jockey's call, deprived *Patrician* of his lead. The tail was very great, and it became evident that the chance of the so-called "cracks" was over. *Capsicum* maintained his lead, but to the surprise of everybody, just opposite the Grand Stand, *Infatuation*, who had hitherto escaped notice, made a rush, followed by *Fiesco*, and the pair almost in a flash took second and third places. Amidst loud cheers, *Infatuation* still pushed on, and right on the post collared *Capsicum*, the struggle ending in a dead heat, *Fiesco* finishing a good third. Time 1 min. 37½ secs.

The heat was not run off, the owners agreeing to divide the stakes.

4.—THE JOCKEY CUP.—Value, Tls. 100.—For China Ponies that have never won a Race.—To be ridden by Jockeys who have never had a winning mount before this meeting.—Weight, 11st.—Entrance, Tls. 5.—*Once Round.*

	st.	lb.
Mr. Bill's skewbald *Fiesco*	11	0...1
,, Godolphin's bay *Pendennis*	11	0...2
,, Wight's spotted *Fascination*	11	0..3
,, Troy's grey *Prince William*	11	0...0

A small field of four came to the post for this race, the betting being in favour of *Fiesco*, *Pendennis* also having some friends. They got away well together, *Pendennis* soon appearing in front, *Fiesco* second, and the two others pretty close. Approaching Probst's Garden, *Prince William* fell hopelessly behind. *Fiesco* took up the running at the Widow's Monument, closely followed by *Pendennis*, and the pair raced together up the straight, being nearly neck and neck at the Grand Stand. They finished in this order, *Fiesco* winning by a head. Time, 2 min. 56½ secs.

5.—THE BROKERS' CUP.—Value, Tls. 130. —Presented by the Brokers of Shanghai, added to a Sweepstakes of Tls. 5 each.—For China Ponies.—Weight for inches as per scale.—*Two Miles and a Half.*

	st.	lb.
Mr. Alexander's dun *Nimrod*	10	8...1
,, Morriss' brown *Nizam*	10	11...2
,, Fohkieu's brown *Masaniello*	10	9...3
,, A. Veitch's cream *Yarborough*	10	9...0
,, Watts' chestnut *Pow Wow*	10	8...0
,, A. Hickling's bay *Nabob*	10	5...0

This race brought out six starters out of an entry of 22. The course, owing to the rain, had now become very heavy, and for a two miles and a half run was trying to a degree. The ponies at once answered the fall of the flag, *Nabob* going away with the lead, followed by *Nimrod* and *Masaniello*, *Pow-wow* next, then *Nizam*, and *Yarborough* last. At the three-quarter mile, *Masaniello* led, and *Nabob* fell into third place, the others unchanged. This order was maintained until entering the straight the first time, when *Nimrod* showed in front, *Masaniello* going second, and *Nizam* third, *Nabob* dropping into last place, hopelessly beaten. At the three-quarter mile, the second time, *Nimrod* still led, attended by *Nizam*, *Masaniello* third. In this order they finished, the winner being loudly cheered. Time, 6min. 3secs.

6.—THE TAOTAI'S CUP.—Value, Tls. 75.—Presented by H. E. the Taotai.—For China Ponies.—Weight, 12st.—Entrance, Tls. 5.—*One Mile.*

	st.	lb.
Mr. Paul's black *Black Satin*	12	0...1
,, Henry's white *Soldanella*	12	0...2
,, Kebrevo's spotted *Kieselack*	12	0...3
,, Ring's grey *Maraudeur*	12	0...0
,, Spy's brown *Crusader*	12	0...0

At the first attempt, the ponies got away to a good start, *Crusader* leading and *Kieselack* second, the favourite third. Between Probst's Garden and the Monument *Black Satin* went into first place, *Kieselack* going on second, *Crusader* third, and *Soldanella* next, *Maraudeur* not being seen in the race. Coming into the straight *Soldanella* became third, and shortly afterwards passed *Kieselack* for second place. *Black Satin* still went on with the lead, and won easily, held, by about four lengths; the others distanced. Time, 2 min. 18½ secs.

7.—THE ROADSTERS' PLATE.—Value, Tls. 75.—For China Ponies not otherwise entered at this Meeting, and that have never won a race.—Weight 10st. 7lbs. —Entrance, Tls. 5.—*Once round.*

	st.	lb.
Mr. Troy's grey *Prince Richard*	10	7...*
,, Henry's grey *Tendresse*	10	7...*
,, Ten Broeck's brown *Wild Wind*	10	7...3
,, John Peel's skewbald *War Cry*	10	8...0
,, Micawber's grey *Verisopht*	10	7...0
,, Bill's chestnut *Hengist*	10	7...0
,, Ten Broeck's grey *Wild Riot*	10	7...0

A nice little field of seven came to the post, and a good start was effected, *War Cry* leading. *Tendresse* showed awkward, and seemed inclined to start stern first, but he was soon got round, and in a little while collared the leader, and the pair raced together, *Prince Richard* at the rails disputing honours with them. Entering the straight *Tendresse* came away, but was immediately followed by *Prince Richard*, who, at the Stand, challenged him, drew up alongside and collared him with a clever rush, the struggle ending in a dead heat, *Wild Wind* third. Time not taken.

In running off the heat, a pretty race ensued until entering the straight, where *Prince Richard* swerved clean across the course, giving *Tendresse* a lead which put the other hopelessly out of the race.

8.—THE GRAND ANNUAL STEEPLECHASE.—Value, Tls. 100, added to a Sweepstakes of Tls. 10 each.—For China Ponies.—The Winner to receive 70 per cent., the second Pony 20 per cent.,

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and the third Pony 10 per cent.—Weight for inches as per scale, with 7lbs. added.—*Twice round the Steeplechase Course.*

		st.	lb.
Mr.	Ten Broeck's brown *Wild Idea*...	11	4...1
,,	Edmund's grey *Furore*	11	1...2
,,	Bill's chestnut *Hengist*	11	1...3
,,	Hochstroem's dun *Schwalbe*... ...	11	4...4

Furore led at starting, *Wild Idea* (late *Casse Cou*) close up, *Schwalbe* and *Hengist* following quietly. There was no change till reaching the double jump, where *Furore*, jumping a little too far over the hurdle, slid head foremost into the ditch, of course throwing his jockey, who however was soon up and off again. *Wild Idea* went on with an increased lead, and it was evident that, barring accidents, he could not be approached. The remainder of the chase was barren of incident. All the jumps were well taken, and *Wild Idea* went in an easy winner.

Second Day.

Tuesday, 1st May, 1877.

The fine weather made the second day of the races an infinitely more pleasurable one than the first, and attracted a much greater number of spectators; though, strange to say, there were fewer ladies in the Stand than on Monday.—Especially noticeable was the enormous number of Chinese who thronged the main road, and lined the Defence Creek with a dark blue fringe; every grave mound round the Course, even, was dotted with native spectators, who seemed to take immense interest in the proceedings. Every wheel-conveyance in Shanghai, from the new 'busses to the humble barrow seemed to have been engaged, and the 'ricksha men must have reaped a splendid harvest.

The dry weather improved the condition of the course, and some excellent sport was afforded; though the results were not always in accordance with preconceived certainties. The Blue Ribbon of the Shanghai Spring Meeting only induced fifteen starters to come to the post, against twenty-three last year, and the remainder of the races were nowhere as regards numbers. Still, the sport was above the average, and much applause followed the success of *Mr. Toots* for the Spring Cup and of *Suavità* for the Derby. An enormous pot was upset by *Infatuation's* victory in the "Concordia Cup," *Black Satin* having been considered one of the greatest certainties ever known on the turf, 3, 4, 5, and 6 to 1 were laid upon him in gradually increasing progression; and we even heard of 10 to 1 being offered. The race was a close one throughout, and doubtful almost to the last few strides. It was not till the last moment that *Infatuation*, urged to his utmost, succeeded in forging ahead of the crack, and landing the Cup for his owner, who, together with the jockey, was loudly cheered as he led the pony past the Stand.

The Race Club Cup, again, produced a splendid race between the two first placed ponies. *Wild Idea* was the favourite, but *Nimrod* had warm partisans; and the result proved that they were not far wrong in their sympathies. The race was a neck and neck one almost from start to finish, and was won on the post literally by a nose. This, too, although *Nimrod* showed badly lame when walking into the enclosure; so that it is scarcely too much to assume that the race might have had a different result had he been at his best.—If we can hardly say that a "pot" was upset on the next race, it is certain that the result considerably surprised most of the "knowing ones," by whom *Marasca* was known to be very specially intended, and who had a decided belief in *Patrician* as a second anchor. 4 to 1 was laid against the former just before starting, and evens and three to two on the pair against the field; the winner, though thought to have a good outside place, being only tentatively enquired after, without so far as we could learn, any very definite result. Favourites, however, as the result has often proved, do not always win in a field of thirteen; and *Marasca* succeeded only in getting third place. *Prestidigitateur*, who finished second, ran a good pony; and is very likely to land his owner's colours to the fore, if to-day prove as fine as yesterday. The results will be seen in our description of the races. There was no further opportunity for remark, except that the Hurdle Race was a well contested race, and *Schwalbe's* somewhat unexpected success over *White Rose* was hailed with cheers; his rider and owner being heartily congratulated by his friends.

The following is a return of the running:—

1.—The Shanghai Cup.—Value, Tls. 100.—For China Ponies.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Winners of *one race* in China or Hongkong since 1st October, 1876, 7lbs. extra; *two or more races*, 10lbs. extra.—Entrance, Tls. 5.—*Half-a-Mile.*

		st.	lbs.
Mr.	Kebrevo's spotted *Kieselack*	11	1...1
,,	Ten Broeck's grey *Wild Spec* ...	10	8...2
,,	Micawber's dun *Mr. Toots*	10	10...3
,,	John Peel's grey *Watchword* ...	10	8...0
,,	Morriss' white *Ameer*	10	5...0
,,	Burkill's white *White Rose*	10	11...0
,,	Wight's grey *Determination*.....	10	4...0
,,	Folkien's brown *Masaniello*.....	11	4...0
,,	Lucas' cream *Camembert*	10	5...0

Nine ponies were presented at the post out of an entry of 22, and, notwithstanding the small field, considerable difficulty was experienced in getting them off. After two attempts, *Determination* broke away, and was not pulled up until he had reached the Widow's Monument. At the next attempt, *Camembert* became restive and refused to face the flag; and so much time was wasted that at length the flag dropped without him. The field kept well together until entering the Straight, where *Wild Spec* showed slightly in front, but was almost immediately challenged by *Kieseleck*, *Watchword* also racing up. A pretty spin ensued between the leading pair, but opposite Belle-Vue, *Kieselack* pushed his head in front, and *Mr. Toots* deprived *Watchword* of his position. *Wild Spec* made a gallant effort opposite the Grand Stand, but could not do more than hang on *Kieselack's* shoulder, and was finally beaten by about a head, *Mr. Toots* being close up for third place. Time, 1 min. 1½ secs.

2.—The Shanghai Derby.—A Sweepstakes of Tls. 15 each, with Tls. 100 added.—For China Ponies being *bonâ fide* Griffins at date of entry.—First Pony to receive 7½ per cent.; second Pony, 15 per cent.; third Pony, 10 per cent.—Weight, 10st. 7lbs.—*One Mile and a Half.*

		st.	lbs.
Mr.	Henry's grey *Suavità*.....	10	12...1
,,	Bill's skewbald *Fiesco*.....	10	9...2
,,	Lang's chestnut *Capsicum*.....	10	9...3
,,	Ring's skewbald *Prestidigit teur*	10	7...0
,,	Morriss' grey *Rajah*	10	7...0
,,	Do. brown *Nizam*	10	8...0
,,	Do. grey *Caliph*	10	7...0
,,	Bill's grey *Egmont*	10	7...0
,,	Wight's spotted *Infatuation*.....	10	7...0
,,	Troy's grey *Prince Alfred*.....	10	7...0
,,	Raffles' grey *Beaconsfield*	10	8 .0
,,	St. Andrew's grey *P trician*.....	10	8...0
,,	Kebrevo's spotted *Gaugraf*	10	7...0
,,	A. Veitch's cream *Yarborough*...	10	7...0
,,	C. Lucas' grey *Roquefort*	10	7...0

Fifteen ponies came to the post, and got away at the first attempt, though to anything but a good start, there being a tail from the commencement. *Caliph* led, followed by *Roquefort*, with *Patrician* third, and the others in a ruck. Approaching the Stables, *Suavità* became second, *Roquefort* dropping behind, and showing no more in advance. At the three-quarter-mile post *Suavità* led, and *Fiesco* and *Capsicum* began to improve their positions. The race began from this point, and the pace so improved that the leading ponies might have been covered with the conventional blanket. Between Probst's Garden and the Monument, *Patrician* began to look dangerous, but *Fiesco* answering a call, rushed to the front and led into the Straight, followed by *Capsicum*, *Suavità*, carefully ridden, going on third. Just before reaching Morriss's bungalow, the four went on almost in rank, but a slight application of the whip induced *Suavità* to wrest the lead from *Fiesco*; still it was a toss-up how the post would be reached, *Patrician* making a gallant effort, but failing to maintain it was only allowed to take fourth place. Opposite the Grand Stand, *Suavità* improved his position, and *Fiesco*, struggling gamely, went into a clear second place, *Suavità* winning by a long head, *Capsicum* finishing almost alongside *Fiesco*, *Patrician* a very good fourth, and *Infatuation* fifth. Time, 3min. 22½secs.

3.—The Spring Cup.—Value, Tls. 100.—For China Ponies.—Winners in Hongkong or Shanghai, at or since the Autumn Meeting, 1876, 5lbs. extra for each race.—Winner of the Griffins' Plate, 5lbs. additional.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Entrance, Tls. 5.—*Three-Quarters of a Mile.*

		st.	lbs.
Mr.	Micawber's dun *Mr. Toots*.....	10	9...1
,,	Bill's grey *Roller*	10	6...2
,,	Siwel's bay *Tirailleur*.....	11	2...3
,,	Spy's brown *Crusader*.....	10	8...0
,,	Godolphin's bay *Pendennis*	10	11...0
,,	Wight's spotted *Fascination*.....	10	8...0
,,	Kebrevo's spotted *Kieselack*.....	11	4...0

The flag dropped to a very good start, *Crusader* a little in advance, *Mr. Toots* second, and *Roller* third. On approaching Probst's Garden, *Crusader* still led, and *Roller* deprived *Mr. Toots* of second place. Between this place and the Monument *Roller* assumed first honours, *Crusader* yielding second position to *Mr. Toots*. At the turn into the Straight, the same positions were maintained, but opposite Belle Vue, *Mr. Toots* ran into first place, and *Tirailleur* deprived *Crusader* of third position. At the Stand, *Mr. Toots* increased his lead, and won by something over two lengths, *Tirailleur* finishing third, about three lengths behind *Roller*. *Kieselack*, being too much penalised, did not take a forward position in the race. Time, 1 min. 33 secs.

4.—The Concordia Cup.—Value, Tls. 300.—Presented by Members of the Club Concordia.—For China Ponies.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Winners of a Race over one mile 7lbs. extra, two such Races 10lbs. extra, three or more such Races 14lbs. extra.—The second Pony to receive 40 per cent., and the third Pony 10 per cent. of the Entrance Fees.—Entrance, Tls. 10.—*One Mile and a Half.*

		st.	lbs.
Mr.	Wight's spotted *Infatuation*.....	10	8...1
,,	Paul's black *Black Satin*	11	8...2
,,	Morriss' grey *Nizam*	10	8...3
,,	Troy's grey *Prince William*	10	5...0
,,	Lang's chestnut *Capsicum*	10	9...0
,,	Henry's white *Soldanella*	11	7...0

Soldanella led at starting, *Capsicum* second, and *Black Satin* third. Opposite the Grand Stand, *Capsicum* went into first place, *Soldanella* second, *Nizam* third, and *Infatuation* last. After passing the Grand Stand and rounding the upper turn, *Nizam* and *Capsicum* went into first and second places, *Soldanella* dropping into third place, and *Black Satin* fell to the rear. At the three-quarter-mile post the same order was maintained; but at the Gardens, *Infatuation*, splendidly ridden, went into second place, and at the Monument was slightly in advance. *Black Satin* here made his effort, and arrested second place from *Capsicum*, who then became third. Entering the Straight *Infatuation* suddenly fell off, and *Black Satin* and *Nizam* came on on even terms, first and second. *Infatuation*, however, soon recovered himself, and opposite Belle

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Vue went into first place, and won by a good length, *Black Satin* second, *Nizam* close up. Time, 3 min. 24 secs.

5.—THE RACE CLUB CUP.—Value, Tls. 150. —For China Ponies.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Winners at this Meeting of a Race of one mile or under, to carry 3lbs. extra; of over a mile 7lbs. extra—penalties accumulative up to 10lbs. — Entrance, Tls. 5.—*Two Miles.*

		st.	lbs.
Mr.	Ten Broeck's brown *Wild Idea*	10	11...1
,,	Alexander's dun *Nimrod*	11	1..2
,,	Ring's grey *Maraudeur*	10	8...3

Out of twenty-two ponies entered, only three came to the post. *Maraudeur* went off with the lead, and made the running till passing the Grand Stand, *Nimrod* going second, and *Wild Idea* last. This order was maintained the first time round, but at Probst's Garden the second time round, *Maraudeur* was hopelessly in the rear, and *Wild Idea* took up the running. Entering the Straight, *Nimrod* and *Wild Idea* were so near to each other that it looked like ending in a dead heat. The pair raced together up to the Stand, and terms were still so even that from the Stand no difference was perceptible, but the Judge gave it in favour of *Wild Idea* by a short head. The last half mile was really ridden neck and neck, and the fastest race of the meeting ended as above stated. The time was 4 min. 32½ secs., which, considering the state of the course, is remarkably fast.

6.—THE TSATLEE CUP.—Value, Tls. 245. —Presented by some of the Silk Inspectors of Shanghai, added to a Sweepstakes of Tls. 10 each.—For China Ponies that have never won a race.—Weight, 11st. for 13 hands; to give or take 6lbs. for every inch under or over. —The winner to pay Tls. 50 to the fund.—*One Mile.*

		st.	lbs.
Mr.	Bill's grey *Roller*	11	0...1
,,	Ring's skewbald *Prestidigitateur*	11	6...2
,,	Forbes' grey *Marasca*	11	6...3
,,	Morriss' grey *Rajah*	10	8...0
,,	Micawber's bay *Little Pip*	10	2..0
,,	Bill's grey *Egmont*	11	6...0
,,	Troy's grey *Prince Alfred*	10	8...0
,,	Raffles' grey *Yakoob Beg*	11	0...0
,,	Hunt's black *Black Knight*	11	6...0
,,	St. Andrew's grey *Patrician*	11	12...0
,,	Kebrevo's spotted *Gaugraf*	10	8...0
,,	Veitch's cream *Yarborough*	11	6...0
,,	Exmoor's skewbald *Katerfelto*	11	0..0

This race brought out a field of thirteen ponies, *Egmont* and *Roller* declared best to win. At the first attempt the lot got away, *Rajah* leading, with *Little Pip* second, the rest in a ruck. At the three-quarter mile *Rajah* still led, with *Marasca* attending on him, *Little Pip* showing signs of having had enough. At the Monument, *Roller* came through his ponies, and deprived *Little Pip* of third place. Entering the Straight, *Rajah* had a slight advantage, but was closely waited upon by *Marasca* and *Roller*. At the Belle Vue, *Roller* came to the front, and *Prestidigitateur* came out of the ruck and took second place, and ran *Roller* very closely for first position; *Roller*, however, winning by a length and a half. *Marasca* finished a good third. Time, 2 min. 9½ secs.

7.—THE HURDLE RACE.—Value, Tls. 100. —For China Ponies.—Four Ponies to start from *bonâ fide* opposing stables, or no race.—Weight for inches as per scale, with 7lbs. extra.—To be run on the inner Course, over eight flights of hurdles. — Entrance, Tls. 5.—*About One Mile and a Quarter.*

		st.	lbs.
Mr.	Hochstroem's dun *Schwalbe*	11	4...1
,,	Burkill's white *White Rose*	11	4...2
,,	Bill's chestnut *Hengist*	11	1...0
,,	Watts' chestnut *Pow-Wow*	11	1...0

Four ponies came to the post, out of an entry of five. *White Rose* led over the first hurdle, *Schwalbe* following, *Pow-Wow* third, and *Hengist* fourth. The fence gave way under *Schwalbe's* feet. The second hurdle was cleared in good style, but at the third, *Hengist* made a mistake, and, stumbling, threw his rider, who was, however, soon up and off again, notwithstanding that he had lost lengths beyond all hopes of redemption. *White Rose* still led over the next flight, but on arriving at the fourth jump, *Schwalbe* collared *White Rose*, and ran with him till approaching the fifth hurdle, when *Schwalbe* took first place, and was not headed, taking the last jump in good style, and winning by about four lengths.

THIRD DAY.

Wednesday, 2nd May, 1877.

The weather on Wednesday was again brilliant, a gentle breeze tempering the rather oppressive rays of an unclouded sun. Beneath the shelter of the Grand Stand, the temperature was delightfully cool, but outside the heat was great, and umbrellas and pith and straw hats were the fashion. The attendance early in the day was but scanty, but after tiffin the Grand Stand and enclosure presented a very animated appearance, there being more spectators than on either of the preceding days. There was also a goodly sprinkling of ladies, and all that was wanted to complete the general enjoyment was some music. Belle Vue was also numerously attended, as well as the outside stands. The Stewards deserve praise for the punctuality with which time was observed, the sport closing each day at a commendably early hour, in fact on Tuesday and yesterday before sundown. The general arrangements were good, and although much confusion was experienced on the road leading to the course, and also at the entrance to the Grand Stand, consequent on the large number of jinrikshas and wheelbarrows plying for hire, the Police carefully kept the middle of the thoroughfare clear, and not a single collision or accident of any kind occurred. The course was a flying one, being in the best possible order, though towards five o'clock it became dusty and somewhat hard. Owing to some reason, however, the running was not so good as on former occasions; though why, under what must be considered very favourable conditions, the pace should have been slower than usual, is inexplicable. One exception must be made, however, as to the mile-and-a-half for the Shanghai Club Cup, it being covered in 3 min. 19½ secs., as against 3 min. 21½ secs., last Spring, in which time the Great Northern Handicap, over the same distance, was won by *Only*. The Great Northern, on this occasion, was made a plate race over three-quarters of a mile, and was won by *Rajah* in 1 min. 33 secs., the same distance having been covered last Spring, in the Merchants' Cup, by *Wild Moor* in 1 min. 32½ secs. The Ladies' Purse was considered so certain for *Black Satin*, that only two others entered the field against him. He won easily in 2 min. 51½ secs., against 2 min. 49 secs. in which he won the same prize last year. The Kiangsu Plate was an easy victory for *Wild Idea* over *Maraudeur*, in 4 min. 4½ secs. The Chau-shang-kiuk Cup brought only eight to the post out of an entry of 27. *Roller* was rather the favourite, with *Rajah* next for choice, *Patrician* being also held to have a good chance; and for once the result justified the selection of the favourite. The time was 2 min. 10½ secs., a second over that of last year. The Consolation brought out eleven competitors, notwithstanding that *Prestidigitateur* was known to be going. He is, however, a lazy animal, and although he can gallop fast if he likes, he is so uncertain that the chances are almost even whether he will allow himself to be passed or exert himself to get to the front. For more than half the distance, the time was unusually slow, and many fancied that *Wild Whim* would be conqueror. But, to almost everybody's surprise, on entering the straight *Prestidigitateur* was seen to launch out into a strong and much more rapid stride, and quickly passing everything before him with a rush, he went in a winner amid loud cheers. The time was by this effort reduced to less than that at either the last Spring or Autumn meetings, at the former it having been done by the veteran *Ravenshoe* in 2min. 42 sees., and at the latter by *Sport* in 2min. 43 secs.—2min. 39½ secs. must therefore be considered very good time indeed.

Eight ponies started for the "Champion," *Black Satin's* friends laying freely 2 and 3 to 1 on him, and *Suavità* second favourite. But the result showed that the Black was again overrated, *Suavità* and *Fiesco* running the third dead heat of the meeting for first place, beating the favourite by several lengths. The finish was hailed with immense excitement on the Stand; cries of "*Suavità*," "*Fiesco*," "*Suavità*," "*Suavità*," arising as it appeared that either pony had the advantage in the neck and neck race home, and it finally seemed to the on-lookers that *Suavità* had headed his opponent. But it is notoriously impossible to judge from the Stand; and "a dead heat" was the verdict of the Judge.

The owners decided to run the race again after the ponies had had a short rest, and at 5.45 the saddling bell rung for the deciding heat. *Fiesco* had considerably the call in the betting, though on what ground it was difficult to see, as the grey looked to us the fresher of the two as they walked out on the course. The race was a fine one till near the end, and another exciting finish seemed in prospect, when *Fiesco* swerved badly (just before reaching Belle Vue) and put himself practically out of the race. We do not believe, however, that the mishap altered the result, though it undoubtedly accounted for two of the four lengths by which he was beaten.

In connection with this meeting, it ought to be mentioned that four familiar faces were missed from among the "mounts," notably of two who have, we believe, not been absent previously for at least twelve years.

1.—THE SHANGHAI CLUB CUP.—Value, $335.—Presented by Members of the Shanghai Club, added to a Sweepstakes of Tls. 5.—For China Ponies *bonâ fide* Griffins at date of entry.—Weight for inches as per scale.—The Winner of the Derby to carry 10lbs. extra.—*One Mile and a Half.*

		st.	lb.
Mr.	Micawber's dun *Mr. Toots*	10	11...1
,,	Henry's grey *Suavità*	11	7...2
,,	Ring's skewbald *Prestidigitateur*	10	8...3
,,	Micawber's bay *Little Pip*	10	5...0
,,	Bill's skewbald *Fiesco*	10	8...0
,,	Wight's spotted *Infatuation*	10	8...0
,,	Troy's grey *Prince William*	10	5...0
,,	Lang's chestnut *Capsicum*	10	7...0
,,	St. Andrew's grey *Patrician*	10	11...0
,,	C. Lucas' grey *Roquefort*	10	6...0

The betting was in favour of *Fiesco*, *Infatuation* and *Suavità*—*Fiesco* preferred, but at no long odds. At starting, *Patrician* and *Roquefort* showed in front, the flag being lowered to a good start, after some little trouble in getting the field together. *Suavità* and *Prestidigitateur* soon joined the leaders, and from Belle Vue to nearly the Stables' corner the four galloped almost in line, *Fiesco* going last by several lengths. *Suavità* shortly after passing the Stables got his head in front, *Patrician* second, and *Prestidigitateur* third, but at the ¾-mile post, the latter so far improved his position as to deprive *Suavità* of the lead, carrying it on for some distance at a strong pace. *Infatuation* also made a rush, and obtained second place. They passed the Monument in this order, and on coming into the straight *Prestidigitateur* still led, but *Mr. Toots* coming up fast, went into second place at Morriss' bungalow, and *Fiesco* rushing through his ponies, succeeded in going into fifth place, but he

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could do no more, having been either held too long or being unable to answer the final call upon him. *Infatuation* also dropped away before reaching the Grand Stand. *Mr. Toots* and *Suavità* challenged *Prestidigitateur*, and a pretty race from the distance ended in favour of *Mr. Toots* by a good length, a half head separating *Prestidigitateur* from *Suavità* for second place. Time, 3 min. 18½ secs., or seven seconds over *Teen Kwang's* time, in 1875, over the same distance.

2.—The Great Northern Plate.—Value, Tls. 100.—For Ponies that have run at this Meeting.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Winners of One Race at this Meeting of ¾-mile 7lbs. extra, two such Races 10lbs. extra.—Entrance, Tls. 5. —*Three Quarters of a Mile.*

		st.	lb.	
Mr.	Morriss's white *Rajah*	10	4	1
,,	Forbes' grey *Marasca*	10	12	2
,,	Bill's grey *Roller*	10	7	3
,,	Troy's grey *Prince Alfred*	10	2	0
,,	Kebrevo's spotted *Kieselack*	10	8	0
,,	C. Lucas' black *Camembert*	10	9	0

Betting: 6 to 4 against *Roller*, and 3 to 1 bar him; *Marasca* for a place. They started pretty well together, *Prince Alfred* going away with a slight lead, *Rajah* second. At the Widow's Monument *Rajah* led, the *Prince* going on second, and *Marasca* and *Kieselack* third and fourth, *Camembert* next and *Roller* last. Coming into the straight, *Rajah* still led and *Marasca* went into second place; and at Belle Vue *Roller* became third, but could do no more. So far as the others were concerned the race was over, and a pretty struggle ensued between *Rajah* and *Marasca* for a win, ending in favour of *Rajah* by a nose, the third close up.—Time, 1min. 33secs.

3.—The Ladies' Purse.—Value, £25.—For China Ponies.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Entrance, Tls. 5.—*One Mile and a Quarter.*

		st.	lb.	
Mr.	Paul's black *Black Satin*	10	8	1
,,	Fohkien's brown *Masaniello*	10	8	2
,,	Micawber's dun *Lightwood*	10	11	3

Only three came to the post for the Ladies' Purse, and it was of course considered a certain victory for *Black Satin*, the result proving the safety of the prediction. *Masaniello* made the running all round, and led by several lengths, but was collared at the Monument by *Black Satin*, and the two raced together until half-way up the straight, when *Black Satin* came away and won as he liked by half-a-dozen lengths. *Lightwood* was last throughout, and seemed to have no chance whatever. Time, 2 min. 51½ secs.

On returning to the Grand Stand, the usual ceremony of presenting the winning jockey with the purse was gone through, the lady selected to make the presentation being Miss E. Jürgens, who very gracefully said—Mr. Nickels, I have very great pleasure, on behalf of the ladies of Shanghai, in presenting you with this purse. I congratulate you, in their name, and for myself, most sincerely on your success, which I trust will not be confined to your achievements on the turf, but will follow you in other respects through life. I regret that I was not informed in time that this pleasure would fall to me, as I should have much liked to work you a purse myself; but I have great pleasure in offering you this one.

Mr. Nickels returned thanks, and expressed his gratification at receiving so handsome a present from the ladies of Shanghai, as well as for the flattering manner in which it had been presented.

The interesting ceremony was concluded amid much cheering,

4.—The Kiang-su Plate.—Value, Tls. 150. —For China Ponies.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Entrance, Tls. 5.—*One Mile and Three Quarters.*

		st.	lb.	
Mr.	Ten Broeck's brown *Wild Idea*	10	12	1
,,	Ring's grey *Maraudeur*	10	8	2
,,	Ten Broeck's grey *Wild Whim*	11	5	3

Wild Idea declared to win, *Wild Whim* being started only to qualify him for the Consolation Stakes. *Wild Idea* was the favourite, being backed for a considerable amount to win. The race being reduced to a match, there is little of incident to record. The pair ran nearly together the first time round, and also in passing the Grand Stand the second time. At the Stables, *Wild Idea* led slightly, and also along the far side of the course, but at Probst's Garden they were again on even terms. Approaching the Monument, *Wild Idea* came away, and won almost as he liked by several lengths. Time, 4 min. 4½ secs.

5.—The Chau-shang-kiuk Cup.—Value, Tls. 500.—Presented by the Employés of the C. M. S. N. Co., of Shanghai.—For China Ponies that have never run at any Meeting in China or Hongkong previous to date of entry at each Meeting.—To be won at two consecutive Meetings by Ponies, the *bonâ fide* property of the same owner or owners. —Weight for inches as per scale.—Entrance, Tls. 10; to be paid to the Winner until the Cup is finally won, when the Second Pony will receive the Entrance fees.—*One Mile.*

		st.	lb.	
Mr.	Bill's grey *Roller*	10	5	1
,,	Raffles' grey *Beaconsfield*	10	2	2
,,	St. Andrew's grey *Patrician*	10	11	3
,,	Morriss's grey *Rajah*	10	2	0
,,	Troy's grey *Prince Alfred*	10	3	0
,,	Do. grey *Prince William*	10	5	0
,,	Raffles' grey *Yakoob Beg*	10	9	0
,,	Kebrevo's spotted *Gaugraf*	10	4	0

All started together at the first attempt, and there was little or no change till passing Probst's Garden, where *Prince Alfred* shot his bolt and was quickly in last place. His stable conpanion, *Prince William*, however, went on with the lead, and, with *Beaconsfield* in second place, maintained it till coming into the straight, where *Roller* came away, and raced to the front, followed by *Beaconsfield* still second, *Prince William* yielding third place shortly afterwards to *Patrician*. In this order they passed the post, *Roller* winning by a length amid loud cheers. *Patrician* a good third.—Time, 2min. 10½s.

6.—The Consolation Cup.—Value, Tls. 100.—Second Pony, Tls. 25.—For beaten Ponies at this Meeting.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Entrance, Tls. 5.—*Once round.*

		st.	lb.	
Mr.	Ring's skewbald *Prestidigitateur*	10	10	1
,,	Spy's brown *Crusader*	10	8	2
,,	Morriss' brown *Nizam*	10	8	3
,,	Ring's grey *Maraudeur*	10	8	0
,,	Morriss' white *Ameer*	10	5	0
,,	Micawber's bay *Little Pip*	10	4	0
,,	Bill's grey *Egmont*	10	10	0
,,	Siwel's bay *Tirailleur*	10	11	0
,,	Ten Broeck's *Wild Whim*	11	5	0
,,	A. Veitch's cream *Yarborough*	10	8	0
,,	Henry's white *Soldanella*	10	11	0

A pretty field of eleven came to the post for this the test race for beaten ponies, *Prestidigitateur* and *Wild Whim* having the call in favour. *Little Pip* went away with the lead, attended by *Crusader*, and setting the pace very fast. *Crusader*, however, took up the running at the corner, and *Tirailleur* went into second position, *Crusader* going on third. At the ¾-mile post, *Wild Whim* became second, but could not get further in advance, and at Probst's Garden, *Little Pip* finished and was no more seen in front. Hereabouts *Crusader* took up the running again, closely waited on by *Nizam* and *Wild Whim*, changes becoming frequent among the leading ponies. At the half-mile *Crusader* still led, with *Nizam* second, and *Prestidigitateur* third, *Egmont* going into fourth place. In a few strides further, *Prestidigitateur's* jockey succeeded in flogging some of his idleness out of him, and he rushed to the front with a slashing gallop, was never caught, and won easily by four lengths from *Crusader*, who finished second. There was nearly a dead heat for third honours between *Wild Whim* and *Nizam*, the latter, however putting his nose just in front. Time, 2 min. 39½ secs.

7.—The Champion Sweepstakes.—A forced entry for winners; optional for the winner of the Roadster's Plate or the Consolation Cup, and all other Ponies that have run at this Meeting.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Tls. 15 each. —Winners of two or more Races at this Meeting, Tls. 25.—*One Mile and a Quarter.*

	st.	lb.	
Suavità	10	11	0†
Fiesco	10	8	0†
Black Satin	10	8	3
Infatuation	10	8	0
Capsicum	10	5	0
Mr. Toots	10	9	0
Roller	10	9	0
Tendresse	11	5	0

Fiesco and *Roller* best to win; *Suavità* and *Tendresse*, *Suavità* to win.—After three attempts, the flag fell to a good start, *Mr. Toots* just leading, with *Capsicum* and *Fiesco* in close attendance, and *Black Satin* last but one. *Capsicum* soon afterwards led, and *Infatuation* took third place. They rounded the turn at the Stables in the same order, but at the ¾-mile post *Mr. Toots* again took up the running, *Capsicum* going on second. *Black Satin* now began to come forward, and raced into fourth place. At Probst's Garden, *Fiesco* went to the front and maintained the lead until entering the straight; *Suavità* now came up with a rush, and in another 100 yards had put himself on even terms with *Fiesco*, *Black Satin* going into third place. A most exciting race ensued between the leading ponies, ending in a dead heat, *Black Satin* finishing three lengths behind. Time, 2 min. 43¼ secs.; being 3¼ secs. over *Black Satin's* time last Spring, and 1¼ secs. better than that of last Autumn.

The deciding heat was run off after sufficient time had been allowed for the ponies to recover, *Fiesco* carrying 10st. 10lb., being 2-lbs. over his former weight; and *Suavità*, 10st. 12-lbs., being 1-lb. over.—At starting, they rode very carefully together, *Suavità* having the rails and soon showing a little in front, but his rider restrained him, and both were on even terms again until reaching Probst's Garden. Between this point and the Widow's Monument, *Fiesco* led by a head for some distance, and then both got together once more and continued side by side into the straight. Here the struggle began in earnest, but soon after taking the turn, *Fiesco* swerved almost across the course, losing at least two lengths. However, he came gamely on, and was judiciously steered up the middle of the straight, but he was unable to get near *Suavità* again, being beaten by over three lengths.—Time. 2min. 46secs., or 2¾ secs. over the time of the dead heat. *Suavità's* victory was received with loud cheers.

Fourth Day,

Thursday, 3rd May, 1877.

The fourth, or, as it is commonly called, the "off-day," of the meeting, was more than usually a sporting day. The weather was fine, but if anything rather too warm in the open. The attendance was not so numerous as we have seen it on former "off-days," but there was nothing like flatness except at the commencement, the first race not being started until three-quarters of an hour after the advertised time (2 p.m.) Afterwards, the runs followed in sufficiently rapid succession, and there was no unnecessary delay. The programme, as published yesterday morning, was nearly followed throughout, the only exceptions being that a Challenge Steeplechase for all ponies, in which *Wild Idea* and *Belle Rose* offered to give any other pony the distance between the "double jump" and the first hurdle, the chase to be twice round the Steeplechase course, did not fill—no other pony thinking it worth the venture. The Mafoos' Race was also a failure, only *Roquefort* entering, Mr. Lucas finding

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no competitor. Two or three matches which were promised, also fell through. The great feature of the afternoon was the three-quarter mile race for the "Oldsters' Sweepstakes," in which the riders, although now past the weight for ordinary three-quarters of a mile spins, did the distance in capital time, and proved that, although the supply of wind was somewhat scarce in several instances, the pluck was still good, and that the remembrance of past attainments in the pigskin at Shanghai was far from being extinct. The utmost interest was taken in the race; and, as each rider came up to the weighing scale, he was greeted with the most cheering assurances that his perseverance would be appreciated at his fullest weight. It is rather difficult to say how the betting went. We heard 5 to 1 offered on the field; and afterwards 4 to 1 each against *Tirailleur* and *Wild Whim*. *Beaconsfield* was also enquired after, and 10 to 1 was taken against *Maraudeur;* Bets were offered as to which would be the last pony, but of course there were no takers after the weights were out.

The sport was got through at rather a later hour than on the previous days—it being a quarter to seven before the final race was brought off.

Appended is a return of the running:—

1.—HALF-MILE RACE. — For all China Ponies that have run in Shanghai.—A Sweepstakes of $5 each.—Weight, 10st. 7lbs.—Winners at this Meeting 10-lbs. extra for one race, with 4-lbs. additional for each over one.—Half-a-Mile.—To be ridden by Members.—Post Entries.

		st.	lbs.
Mr.	Ten Broeck's *Wild Spec*	10	7...1
,,	Morriss' *Rajah*	11	3...2
,,	H. Meller's *Katerfelto*	10	7...3
,,	Spy's *Crusader*	10	7...4

Wild Spec was favourite at starting. *Crusader* led a little way, but was soon deprived by *Wild Spec*, who was nearly clear at the Monument, *Rajah* third and *Katerfelto* last. Coming up the straight, *Rajah* ran into second place, and *Crusader* dropped to the rear. At Belle Vue *Rajah* went nearly up to the leader, but his weight telling against him, he was unable to reach him, and *Wild Spec* won in a canter by about a length, *Katerfelto* three lengths behind, and *Crusader* eased off. Time, 59 secs.

2.—THE INFATUATED CAPSICUM CUP.—Value, Tls. 100.—For all Griffins that have run at this Meeting, and not been placed.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Entrance fee, $5, to be divided equally between the first and second Pony.—Three quarters of a mile.

		st.	lbs.
Mr.	Kebrevo's *Gaugraf*	10	4...1
,,	Bill's *Egmont*	10	8...2
,,	Hunt's *Black Knight*	10	8..3
,,	Micawber's *Little Pip*	10	6...4

Egmont had the call at starting, with *Gaugraf* for a place. *Little Pip* went away with the lead, followed by *Black Knight*, *Egmont* third, and *Gaugraf* last. Between Probst's Garden and the Monument *Egmont* went to the front, followed by *Gaugraf*, *Little Pip* dropping to the rear. Shortly after entering the straight *Gaugraf* passed *Egmont*, and after a gallant effort, won by a good length. *Black Knight* a bad third. Time, 1 min. 32½ sec.

3.—THE OLDSTERS' SWEEPSTAKES. — For Members and Visitors weighing 12 stone or over, and riding 13 stone or over.—Ponies that have won at this Meeting disqualified.—Entrance, $10 each.—75 % to the first Pony, 20 % to the second, 5 % to the third.—Three quarters of a mile.—Post Entries.

	st.	lb.
Yakoob Beg (Meller)	13	0...1
Beaconsfield (Lindsay)	13	0...2
Maraudeur (Ferguson)	13	7...3
Soldanella (Walkinshaw)	13	0...0
Whitethorn (Caldbeck)	13	0...0
Tirailleur (Reid)	13	0...0
Wild Whim (Macgregor)	13	0...0
War Cry (Bolton)	13	0...0
Belle Rose (Paterson)	13	8...0
Hansgraf (Wade)	13	0...0
Ameer (Leslie)	13	0 . 0
Lightwood (Burnside)	14	5...0

This, certainly the most exciting race of the meeting, and a novelty in the racing annals of Shanghai, brought out twelve starters out of an entry of twenty-two. They got off well together at the first attempt, *Yacoob Beg* leading, a position he maintained to the finish, though at the quarter-mile post he was pushed hard by *Maraudeur*. *Beaconsfield* was unable to get through his ponies until entering the straight, when he quickly deprived *Maraudeur* of second place, and racing up to *Yacoob Beg*, challenged him for a win, but the "very oldster" who was riding *Yacoob Beg* was not to be knocked down in that way, and putting on an extra pound of steam, succeeded in passing the post by a head. A good third. *Lightwood*, carrying so much overweight, was last. Time, 1min. 37secs., being very good considering the weights.

4.—THE SUAVITA CUP.—Value, Tls. 200.—For all Ponies that have run at this Meeting and have not won a race.—Entrance, $5, to go to the second Pony.—Weight for inches as per scale.—One Mile and a quarter.

		st.	lbs.
Mr.	Bill's *Egmont*	10	8...1
,,	Spy's *Crusader*	10	8...2
,,	Morriss' *Nizam*	11	1...3
,,	Kebrevo's *Gaugraf*	10	4...0

Nizam and *Egmont* favourites at starting. *Crusader* went off with the lead, and made the pace fast when passing the Stables, with *Gaugraf* second, *Nizam* third, *Egmont* last. On the far side, *Egmont* went into second place. *Crusader* led until entering the straight, but was passed by *Egmont*, who came on with a rush between that and Belle Vue, and increasing his lead, won by three lengths. *Nizam* about a length behind *Crusader*. *Gaugraf* pulled up at the distance post. Time, 2 min. 47 secs.

5.—MATCH.—Two miles.—Catch weights.

Mr.	Hickling's *Nabob*	1
,,	Raffles' *Salisbury*	2

Nabob led at starting, increased his distance to any number of lengths, and won as he pleased. Time, not taken.

6.—THE GRAND STAND SELLING STAKES OF $5 EACH.—For all Griffins entered at the Meeting and not placed in any Race.—The Winner to be sold by Auction immediately after the Race.—Weights, 11 stone if entered to be sold for Tls. 100, and 4-lbs. more or less for every Tls. 10 over or under that sum. The second Pony to receive 75%, and and third 25%, of any surplus the Winner fetches over his entered price.—Native Riders allowed.—Distance, once round.

		st.	lbs.
Mr.	Ten Broeck's *Wild Wind*, Tls. 75 (Owner)	10	5...1
,,	Wight's *Determination*, Tls. 40 (Monkey)	9	4...2
,,	Bill's *Hengist*, Tls. 50 (Layull)	9	8...3

A bad start for *Wild Wind*, who was three lengths astern of *Determination*, and two behind *Hengist*. *Wild Wind*, however, took second place before reaching the Stables, and the three maintained these positions until at Probst's Garden, where *Determination* increased his lead, making the pace very fast, and being several lengths ahead at the Monument and first into the Straight. Opposite Belle Vue, the Chinaman, who had the rails, came out, and swerved right in front of *Wild Wind*, whose rider, however, was careful and opposite the Grand Stand raced up alongside, and won cleverly by a neck. Time, not taken. The winner was sold for Tls. 76.

7.—MAFOOS' CHAMPION RACE.—For all China Ponies the property of Members of the Shanghai Race Club.—Weight, 9st. 7lbs.—Entrance Fee, $5.—Once round.—Native Riders in Racing Colors.—The Stakes to be handed to the Riders as follows:—The Winner, 5-8ths; second Rider, 2-8ths; third Rider, 1-8th.

		st.	lb.
Mr.	Ring's *Prestidigitateur* (Chifney)	9	8 ..1
,,	Micawber's *Mr. Toots* (Sinqui)	9	8...2
,,	Bill's *Fiesco* (Layull)	9	7...3
,,	Do. *Roller* (The Bug)	9	7...0
,,	Lucas' *Roquefort* (Monkey)	9	7...0
,,	Paul's *Black Satin* (Bull Terrier)	9	8...0
,,	J. Peel's *The Baint on* (The Flea)	9	7...0

There was one false start, in which *Prestidigitateur* and *Black Satin* could not be pulled up until after running 300 yards, *Black Satin's* rider falling off over his head, and his foot sticking in the stirrup he was dragged a yard or two, but the pony with wonderful sagacity stopped and standing still, allowed the jockey to disengage his foot and remount without assistance. At the second attempt, they got away pretty well together, *Prestidigitateur* leading, *Roller* second, and *Mr. Toots* third. Then ensued the usual scene of whipping and spurring, and the pace was forced, *Prestidigitateur* going on second, and *Black Satin* taking third place. *Roller* led round the bottom turn, and there was no other important change until approaching Probst's Garden, where *Prestidigitateur* again went into first place, and *Mr. Toots* became second, *Black Satin* still third, but he yielded to *Fiesco* before passing the Monument, and finished fourth, *Prestidigitateur* winning by about three lengths, about a head dividing second and third. Time, 2 min. 57¼ secs.

Miscellaneous.

THE BRITISH SHIPMASTERS' SOCIETY.

We are asked to give publicity to the objects of the British Shipmasters' Society, which was founded about two years ago in London, and which is seeking to enlarge its sphere by increasing the number of its members. The original idea in founding the Association, seems to have been the defence of shipmasters in cases of legal difficulty, when it would be expensive and difficult for them to fight their own battle. At foreign ports, for instance, difficulties sometimes occur which place them in a trying position; complicated legal problems arise through cases of collision, in which it is desirable that all concerned should know how the law stands; and legal aid and advice will be given by the Society in such cases to its members.—The Committee also undertake to watch any alterations that may be made in the laws affecting the interests of shipmasters; and, finally, a Club is provided where the members can meet when in London, and where various useful publications will be provided. We cannot do better, however, than reprint an article from the *Times of India*, explaining the origin of the Society, and the following concise statement of its objects as explained by the Committee:—

1.—The mutual protection and advancement of the general interests of its members (but without power to entertain any question in dispute between a shipmaster and his owners), and for the following purposes:—

2.—To defray such legal expenses as the Committee of Management may think it advisable to incur in the interests of its members, subject to the rules, whether in watching any legal proceedings which may, in the opinion of the Committee of Management, involve the interests of one or more of its members, or in affording legal assistance to such of its members as may have to appear in any Court of Law, or in appointing or paying agents at any port to represent this Society.

3.—To defray the whole or part of any expenses of or incidental to any effort made by the Committee of Management, or by any person or persons at the request of the Committee of Management, or by their authority, to watch over and represent the

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interests of its members on any proposed alteration of the law or further enactment, or upon the making or sanctioning of any rules or bye-laws in pursuance of any statute.

4.—To provide either by building or renting, upon lease or otherwise, suitable premises in which the members of the Society may daily meet together for the interchange of nautical experience, and for the purpose of discussing matters affecting the general interests of its members, either in co-operation with other similar Societies or alone.

5.—To provide such furniture, books, periodicals, publications, and other things as the Committee of Management may deem to be necessary for the use of its members.

THE CHINESE EMBASSY.—COLONEL GORDON.

The advent of a *bona fide* Embassy from the Celestial Empire to the Terrestrial United Kingdom, has not created that sensation which might have been expected, or probably was expected by His Excellency Kwoh Ta-jên and suite, after the flattering receptions they met with at Hongkong, Singapore, and Gibraltar on their voyage from Shanghai. You have no doubt taken note of the accounts of their landing at this port. Being resident here for some time, of course I witnessed the disembarkation, and ascertaining that there were no reporters present, from the London papers, I sent a letter to the *Standard*, which you may have seen, together with some three columns of matter connected with the Ambassador and his colleagues.

Since then, brief notices have appeared concerning the Legation in Portland Place, and the movements of the Envoy and his suite, in all of which Dr. Macartney as English Secretary and cicerone holds a prominent place. The first public appearance of any of the suite was, as you will have seen, in a Police Court. This was certainly far from being a "Celestial" sphere in its surroundings, and the case of a drunken Irishman assaulting a "Heathen Chinee" was anything but heavenly in its aspect, while the swearing of the complainant by smashing a saucer had little of the psychological philosophy in it. However the punishment of the assailant has given satisfaction to the Embassy; and gave a warning to rowdies in the metropolis that John Chinaman is not to be assaulted or annoyed in the streets with impunity.

One would have supposed that the reports and leading articles on this affair would have ceased with mere written notices, but *The Illustrated Police News* has improved the occasion by giving "a correct likeness of this notability." The portrait of the Envoy is good and evidently copied from one that appeared in *The Graphic*, but its surroundings on the first page are anything from being of a dignified character, as they are pictures of a "Dog Fight" "Prize Fighting in Worcestershire," and other disgraceful scenes suitable to the morbid taste of that and similar newspapers. Of course the *Illustrated London News* gives a portrait of both the Envoys, with a brief notice of their antecedents; also a sketch of their appearance in the House of Lords at the opening of Parliament, which is not exactly correct in likeness or costume.

The appearance of the Embassy at Her Majesty's Levée and Drawing Room receptions among the Diplomatic Corps has placed its members in their proper sphere. But as there is a "Lady Kwoh," it is noticeable that she has not been presented at Court; while the Japanese Minister not only presented his wife, but the Princess Nabeshima — wife of the ex-Daimio of Hizen, who was himself among the presentations yesterday at Buckingham Palace. No doubt the absence of the Chinese Ambassador's lady on that occasion is excused from the etiquette of her country preventing her appearance in public assemblies, but I have some suspicion that the "golden lilies" form the impediment. Whether she will be privately introduced to the Queen remains to be seen, but no announcement of such an event has been given; or that she will attend the entertainments of her husband's colleagues in the diplomatic body or the receptions at the Foreign Official residence.

You will have noted the arrival of Colonel Gordon in England, and his departure again for Egypt under the highest auspices as Governor-General of the Soudan and the recently annexed Equatorial province. We who know his antecedents in China, may not be surprised at this distinguished advance in his career, but the public generally were astonished at the brilliant leading articles of *The Times*, showing that he was "a born leader of men," and qualified above all others to govern the province of Bulgaria. But these flattering notices had not sufficient influence to divert Gordon's plans for completing the subjugation of the slave hunters in Africa, so he left England quietly, and assumed his command of the Khedivé's new expedition. I may mention that I had the pleasure of communicating with him in this town on his arrival, as Southampton is his home. On asking if he had any intention of publishing an account of his expedition to Central Africa, he replied in the negative, adding that anything in detail would be simply a repetition of Speke's and Baker's narratives. However, I understand that an outline of his journey and maps will appear in the Geographical Magazine; and I purpose, myself, giving a sketch of the same in a serial publication compiled from data in my possession.

SAMUEL MOSSMAN.

Southampton, 15th March.

THE SHANTUNG FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH CORNABE & CO., HONORARY TREASURERS.

		Cr.		C'foo Tls.
Feb. 20	By	Subscriptions in Chefoo		574.80
Mar. 10	,,	Mr. Richard's own order		300.00
	,,	Additional subscriptions in Chefoo for Mr. Crossette		93.60
,, 13	,,	Remittance from Shanghai, proceeds of concert $1,000 ..Sh. Tls.	740.00	708.14
	,,	Subscriptions in Shanghai, Draft ..... ,,	562.50	538.27
	,,	Do. do. do.. ,,	260.59	249.37
	,,	Do. Kiukiang, per H. Kopsch, Esq..	$389.00	272.88
	,,	Do. Mr. Hippesley	50.00	35.28
	,,	Exchange on above..		3.02
	,,	Subscriptions in Shanghai	$300.00	211.68
	,,	Do. do..		212.44
	,,	Mr. Richard's own order		150.00
,, 19	,,	Remittance from Secretary to Shanghai Committee. Bank Drafts for .....Sh. Tls.	4,600.00	3,327.75
,, 20	,,	Sub-cription from G. Harrison, Esq.....	$50.00	36.00
,, 22	,,	Mr. Richard's cheque on "Agra Bank" Sh. Tls.	127.62	124.17
,, 23	,,	Secretary to Shanghai Committee .... ,,	3,000.00	2,870.81
,, 29	,,	Do. do.. ,,	1,250.00	1,196.17
	,,	Subscriptions in Hankow, per F. Major, Esq..... ,,	665,66	637.00
	,,	Do. do.. ,,	93.22	88.56
	,,	Mixed Court Fines, per W. D. Spence, Esq.		597.28
April 6	,,	Subscriptions from Rev. Mr. Carson .. .	$20.00	14.40
	,,	Subscriptions from Canton, per R. E. Bredon, Esq., Draft on H. B. for .....Tls.	361.77	346.19
	,,	Do. do.. ,,	361.77	346.19
,, 10	,,	Do. do.. ,,	724.27	693.08
	,,	Do. do.. ,,	361.77	346.19
	,,	Capt. Percy, *Vesta* ..	$5.00	3.60
	,,	Lee-kee & Co., Shanghai, per Ching-chong	$100.00	72.00
,, 2	,,	Secretary to Shanghai Committee, 1 box of Sycee .....Tls.	1,500.00	1,435.41
,, 3	,,	Do. do.. ,,	2,000.00	1,913.87
,, 7	,,	Do. do.. ,,	2,000.00	1,913 87
,, 9	,,	E. Shinagawa, Consul-General for Japan, 1 box dollars..... ,,	722.00	519.84
,, 13	,,	Secretary to Shanghai Committee, 1 box of Sycee ..... ,,	2,000.00	1,913.87
		Total Receipt, Chefoo Taels..		22,245.73

		Dr.	Ch. Tls.
Feb. 20	To	Remittance to Mr. Richard, at Ching-chow Fu	500.00
Mar. 6	,,	Do. do. do.....	374.80
	,,	Do. Mr. H. Corbett, at Chi-meh	108.00
,, 15	,,	Do. do. do.....	205.97
	,,	Do. F J. Crossette at Tsi-nan Fu	257.06
	,,	Do. Richard, Ching-chow Fu ..	514.14
,, 20	,,	Do. do. do.	1,016.24
	,,	Do. Roman Catholic Bishop at Tsi-nan Fu	1,507.14
	,,	Cost of Cart to Chi-meh, sending Sycee to Mr. Corbett	5.76
,, 25	,,	Protestant Mission, at Tsi-nan Fu..	1,000.00
	,,	Dr. Nevius	502.52
April 2	,,	R.C. Bishop, at Tsi-nan Fu	1,518.54
	,,	Mr. Corbett	518.72
	,,	Cost of sending Sycee, carts and couriers	19.44
,, 7	,,	Grant to Rev. Mr. Scott for local relief and for assisting passages to Kwangtung.....	360.00
,, 10	,,	1 box Sycee sent to Rev. Mr. Hall, Tientsin	9:0.12
	,,	Freight and Insurance on do. ..	3.99
,, 12	,,	Sent to Mr. Corbett.....	781.96
,, 15	,,	Do. do.	777.01
,, 9	,,	Remittance to Messrs. Richard and Nevius	1,913.87
,, 19	,,	Do. R.C. Bishop, at Tsi-nan Fu	1,540.13
	,,	Do. Dr. Nevius and Richard ..	1,551.19
	,,	Do. Mission at Tsi-nan Fu	617.80
	,,	Do. Cost of sending Sycee.....	62.28
	,,	Grant to Miss Dowrius for local relief $100	72.00
	,,	Do. to Mr. Crawford, Têng-chow, for local relief $100	72.00
	,,	Do. to Dr. Williamson for local relief.....	101.16
			16,871.84
	,,	Balance in hand	5,373 89
		Chefoo Taels..	22,245.73

CORNABE & Co.,
Honorary Treasurers.

Chefoo, 19th April, 1877.

Law Reports.

POLICE COURT.

Shanghai, April 26th.

Before R. A. MOWAT, Esq.

R. (Police) *v.* JOHN KELLY.

Prisoner is an able seaman on the barque *Ville de Lille*, and he was charged with being drunk and assaulting a jinricksha coolie on the Bund on the previous night, and also with unlawfully attempting to stab Police Constable A. Römer while in the execution of his duty.

The jinricksha coolie appeared with a discoloured eye and bruised chest, and without any evidence being taken his Worship said he would remand the prisoner until to-day, so that the coolie could be examined by a foreign doctor.

Prisoner, who said he was drunk and did not remember what had occurred, was accordingly remanded.

April 27th.

R. (POLICE) *v.* JOHN KELLY.

Remanded Case.

Prisoner, a seaman of the *Ville de Lille*, was brought up on remand, charged with being drunk, assaulting a jinriksha coolie, and attempting to stab P.C. Römer, while in the execution of his duty, on Wednesday night. The remand was ordered to enable the coolie to be examined by a surgeon.

Mr. FOWLER now stated that the coolie had been examined by Dr. Johnston, who said the sight of the eye was not injured, though it was inflamed. It would be all right in a few days. It seemed that the prisoner had employed the jinriksha for four hours, from eight till twelve, on the night in question, and was going away without paying, when on the coolie asking him for the money, he struck him. It was clear prisoner intended to defraud the coolie, as, on being searched at the Police Station, he had no money in his possession.

P.C. ROMER stated that he was on duty on the night in question in the Nanking Road, and heard a cry. On turning round he saw the coolie running with his jinriksha towards him. He complained of having been assaulted, and then fell down in the road. Witness, who thought the fall was all humbug as he had just before been running with his jinriksha from the Bund, helped him up, but did not observe anything the matter with him then. Witness went in search

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of the prisoner, and the coolie pointed him out near the Public Garden. On taking him into custody, prisoner took hold of witness by the breast of his tunic, and drew a knife, which was taken from him by a Chinese constable, who came up and seized his hand. While witness was taking prisoner to the Police Station, two other men whom he had not seen before, and who seemed to know the prisoner, came and tried to force him to let prisoner go, saying they would take him on board the ship.

Captain OSBORN, master of the *Ville de Lille*, said he was sorry to see prisoner in this position, as he was one of the quietest men on board the vessel. He was shipped in Newcastle, N.S.W., a little over two months ago, and having been paid one month's advance and been served with articles on board, there was no money coming to him. It was possible the vessel would have to leave Shanghai in twenty-four hours. The cargo was all discharged, and she would perhaps be again chartered to-day, in which case he would have to leave in ballast.

His WORSHIP said the Captain must come and let him know when and where the vessel was going, as that might have something to do with the decision he should give in the case. Prisoner would be further remanded until ten o'clock next morning.

April 28.

The prisoner had been before the Court twice previously on the present charges, and he was last remanded from the previous day.

His WORSHIP now told the prisoner it was a great pity he had behaved in the way he had. If he had not been prevented, he might have inflicted very serious injury on the police constable, and as it was, he had given the coolie a very severe blow, incapacitating him from work for four days.

Prisoner said he was very sorry. It was the first time he was under lock and key, and he hoped it would be the last.

His WORSHIP said that was a very poor excuse for what had occurred. He could not let the prisoner go with a fine; he would have to go to prison for a month, pay the costs of the Court, and pay $1.50 to the jinricksha coolie for loss of time and hire of jinricksha. He gave instructions for the prisoner to be put on board his vessel if she sailed before the expiration of his sentence.

R. (POLICE) *v.* JOHN WILLIAMS.

Absent without Leave.

Prisoner was formerly quartermaster on the steamer *Ulysses*, and he had been apprehended on a warrant charging him with being absent from his vessel without leave.

Prisoner admitted the offence, and said the vessel had now sailed for England. He went on board the morning she sailed with $10 worth of clothing and other articles, and asked the captain to advance him the money to pay for them. The captain refused, although he owed him £9. He was very vexed, because he wanted the clothing, and left the ship in "a huff." He was perfectly sober at the time, but he thought the captain was annoyed because he had overstayed his leave twenty-two hours.

Mr. TAPP stated that he had received a letter from the captain, stating that the prisoner left the vessel just before she sailed, and his name had been written off.

Prisoner said he was the only sufferer; he had sacrificed the £9 owing to him.

His WORSHIP said the prisoner had behaved very foolishly; he had broken the law, and it was his (His Worship's) duty to punish law-breakers. Besides losing his own money prisoner was about to become an expense to the Government, which would have to support him till he got another ship. Prisoner would have to go to jail for six weeks, but if he could be shipped earlier he would be liberated.

R. (Captain of the *Flying Scud*) *v.* WILLIAM BIRD.

Refusal of Duty.

Prisoner, who belongs to the *Flying Scud*, was charged with having refused duty on the 27th instant.

Prisoner said he shipped in the vessel as second mate and had been disrated. He considered himself competent to do the duties he shipped for, and wished to get out of the vessel.

The Captain said prisoner shipped as boatswain, not as second mate, and he disrated him for incompetence. He was willing to discharge him.

Prisoner said he was born in America.

His WORSHIP said he should remand the prisoner to ascertain whether the American Consul would take charge of him, and if he would then the best thing to be done under the circumstances was that the man should be discharged from the ship.

April 30th.

R. (Police) *v.* WILLIAM DEVINE.

Drunk and Assault.

Prisoner, a fireman on the steamer *Gleneagles*, was charged with being drunk and assaulting a Malay, in Hongkew, on the previous night.

Prisoner, in answer to his Worship, said he did not remember what had occurred; he was too drunk.

It was explained that the prisoner was drunk in Hongkew, and that he struck the Malay, who was passing, twice on the face with his open hand. He did not hurt him Police constable Stein asked the prisoner to go away quietly, but he became more violent, and set the constable at defiance.

Ordered to pay a fine of $1, and the costs of the Court, amounting in all to $2.50.

May 2nd.

R. (Police) *v.* PETER LIMOINS.

Drunkenness.

Prisoner, an able seaman on the barque *Joyce Phillips*, was charged with being drunk and incapable in a jinricksha on the previous night.

Cautioned and ordered to pay the costs of the Court.

Extracts.

THE SHIP-MASTERS' ASSOCIATION.

(Times of India Nov. 16, 1876.)

The British Shipmasters' Society, organized in July last at an influential meeting held in the City of London College, Leadenhall Street, has met with a success which has probably surpassed the expectations of its early promoters. The idea which occurred to these gentlemen was the institution of a society or club for dealing promptly and satisfactorily with cases similar to that which arose in connection with the ship *Locksley Hall*, the commander of which, Captain Barnes, was illegally convicted at the Thames Police Court for having inflicted punishment on an insubordinate—indeed mutinous—member of his crew. The miscarriage of justice which took place in that case was redressed, the Home Secretary having immediately ordered the release of the unfortunate shipmaster. But to dangers which the captains of vessels of the mercantile marine run in circumstances like those that threatened to be so serious for Captain Barnes, suggested the propriety of forming a permanent committee, composed of the most influential and experienced of their number, so that the general body of shipmasters who needed to be brought closer to each other with a view to the better promotion of their interests, might, in the event of legal proceedings being instituted against any of their body, not suffer through want of efficient legal advice. The suggestion, which originated with two of the gentlemen who had addressed the Prime Minister at the deputation which waited on him in reference to the *Locksley Hall* case, (Commander William Woolcott, of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co., being one of the two,) was warmly taken up, and a number of gentlemen connected with shipping interests, chiefly leading shipmasters, met at the London Tavern to consider and discuss the subject. Captain Woolcott and Captain H. F. Holt were severally elected chairman and deputy chairman, and the "Shipmasters' Association" was duly constituted, a resolution to that effect having unanimously passed at the meeting. The first beginnings had thus been made in the formation of a body which was shortly after to expand to larger proportions. The ready and willing support accorded to it by shipowners and members of Parliament who expressed their hearty concurrence in the aims of the Association, led to the holding of a public meeting under the presidency of the Lord Major of London at which the constitution of the Society, as now extant, was definitely fixed upon. The president and several leading shipowners addressed the meeting, warmly upholding its object and promising all the support they could give to a society which, in the view of the speakers, supplied a real want, and which was all the more to be encouraged as the interests of the shipowners and those of shipmasters were identical. The cordial co-operation and support of several leading ship owning and mercantile firms, as the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co., Messrs. Rothschild, Messrs. Money Wigram and Sons, and others, have placed the Society on a very respectable footing, besides rendering the fact patent that there is nothing antagonistic to the interests of shipowners in the organisation and aims of the gentlemen who have devised the Association on behalf of the large body of shipmasters. Up to October last the number of members enrolled was 110, spacious rooms having been taken for their accommodation at Jeffrey's Square, St. Mary Axe. All communications should be directed to Captain Williams, who acts as chairman in the absence in India of Captain W. Woolcott. We observe that the Society reckons amongst its Vice-Presidents such names as those of Sir Andrew Lusk, M.P., Sir James Anderson, John Willis, Esq., as extensive shipowner, and Sir William Mitchell, of the *Shipping Gazette*. The general committee and the committee of management are both composed of men of the highest standing and character—a sufficient guarantee that the wants of the class they lead will be adequately cared for and intelligently represented to the Legislature. The Society's Treasurer is Mr. Philip Twells, M.P. Starting with such an organization, the success of the British Shipmasters' Society need not excite surprise, and we trust that as time advances its utility and value will become more fully and extensively recognised by that highly serviceable section of the British population which it seeks to elevate both socially and professionally. As it is clearly and emphatically stated in one of the rules, that ship-owning interests have nothing to fear from its establishment and success, and as the fact has been publicly recognised by speakers whose opinions are entitled to considerable weight, it is hoped that Captain Woolcott—who is now in Bombay—will, together with his colleagues, receive all the support which their laudable efforts have so richly earned. Every shipmaster should join the Association. It will ensure him counsel and support under circumstances of difficulty, when, as matters have hitherto stood, he would have to fight his own battle at great cost, and with little certainty after all that the justice of his case would be made clear. t is not with the consequences of putting down mutinous sailors alone that captains have to deal; they are often placed in very trying positions through disputes with the authorities in foreign ports, and very complicated legal problems arise through cases of collision, in which it is very desirable that all concerned should know exactly how the law of the matter stands. Two guineas entrance fee and a guinea a year subscription will secure to the member of the Association advice and help when he is in urgent need of both. And the rooms in London will be for him a club when he is in the metropolis, where he will have the advantage of meeting members of his own class and comparing notes to his own and the general advantage.

TELEPHONY EXTRAORDINARY.

The *Boston Daily Globe* of February 13 published the following special despatch, which it received from Salem, eighteen miles distant, by telephone:—

Salem, Feb. 12, 10.55 p.m.

Professor A. Graham Bell, the inventor of that wonderful instrument the telephone, which has caused so much interest in the scientific world, and which is now becoming so popularly known, lectured on his invention at Lyceum Hall this evening. The lecture was one of a course of the Essex

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Institute, and about 500 persons were present. The lecture was very well received, and the frequent and long continued applause showed that the audience appreciated fully the wonderful uses and the experiments made with the machines. Professor Bell briefly explained the construction of the instrument, and then sketched his studies of the system of transmitting sounds. He explained that it was his first attempt before an audience to try these different experiments. An intermittent current was first sent from Boston by Mr. Thomas A. Watson, Professor Bell's associate. This caused a noise very similar to a horn from the telephone. The Morse telegraph alphabet was then sent by musical sounds, and could be heard throughout the hall The audience burst into loud applause at this experiment. A telephonic organ was then put into operation in Boston. "Should Auld Acquaintance be Forgot," and "Yankee Doodle" were readily heard through the hall and heartily recognised. At this point Professor Bell then explained how he learnt to transmit the tones of the human voice, and paid a grateful tribute to Mr. Watson. Professor Bell asked Mr. Watson for a song, and "Auld Lang Syne" came from the mouthpiece of the instrument almost before his words were ended. Mr. Watson was then asked to make a speech to the audience. He expressed himself as having more confidence eighteen miles away than if he were present. His speech was as follows:—"Ladies and Gentlemen,—It gives me great pleasure to be able to address you this evening, although I am in Boston and you in Salem." This could be heard 35 ft. distant—that is, all over the hall, and brought down the house with applause. A system of questioning was then carried on, and Mr. Watson was asked if he heard the applause. The answer was, "I was not listening; try again." The applause was given, and its receipt at once acknowledged in Boston. Coughing and singing were then heard, and a variety of questions were then asked from the Salem end, and among them "What news from the Electoral Commission?" followed by the distinct answer of "I don't know of any." But the news came fleeting along that the engineers of the Boston and Maine Railroad had struck. General Cogswell asked if trains were running; the answer was clear and distinct that they were not at 5.30 o'clock. Professor Bell introduced the Rev. E. C. Bolles, who said, "I shake hands with you cordially, in imagination, twenty miles away." The Rev. E. S. Attwood asked, "Does it rain?" "It does not in Boston" was Mr. Watson's answer. Professor Gage, the electrician, then spoke through the telephone, endeavouring to have his voice recognised. This could not be done, as Mr. Watson was not familiar with the voice. Mr. Shaje Zsawa was recognised, Mr. Watson being perfectly familiar with his tones. One of the assistants in Boston then said that "Hold the Fort" would be sung in Boston, and the tune which followed was readily recognised. Professor Bell closed his lecture by briefly stating the practical uses to which he was confident the telephone could be applied. Hearty applause was afforded the lecturer as he finished, and people flocked about the stage in large numbers to more closely examine the wonderful instrument that had placed them in audible communication with people nearly twenty miles away.

THE REBELLION IN JAPAN.

The Satsuma outbreak appears to be nearly at an end, and, says the Nagasaki *Cosmopolitan Press*, of the 25th ult., the present position of the rebels is that of a drowning man catching a straw. Having retreated to the province of Hiuga, the Imperialists followed with alacrity, being stimulated by their recent success in relieving Kumamoto. The result of the continued fighting in the vicinity of Uyeki shed lustre on the Imperial arms, and although the Insurrectionists battle bravely, nevertheless the rising has now partaken of the guerilla character. The effect of the defeats which the Satsuma forces have sustained since entering Hiuga must have been most discouraging, and it would appear as if the revolutionists were fast drifting along the stream of demoralization. On the 21st ult., they were attacked at Mifune. Slight skirmishing occurred up to noon. Nature afforded the enemy a strong fortification, which they held, and were not dislodged until the following day. At Hotakubomura, Kujama and Osua, skirmishing also occurred on the 22nd, the insurrectionists suffering defeat in each place. A large quantity of powder was taken by the Imperialists at the latter place. On the 23rd and 24th all was quiet. The strength and power which the Government has brought to bear leaves no doubt of the ultimate result, and the utter hopelessness of a struggle which has been alike ruinous to the country and mortifying to its partisans.—The report of Saigo's death is totally unfounded.

Respecting the origin of the outbreak, the *Press* goes on to say—Any man who sits down in a candid and honest spirit to investigate it, must acknowledge its base to rest not on pension capitalization alone, as asserted by several influential native writers, but on a conglomeration of reformating circumstances, and on a firm Satsuma belief that the influence and power exercised in feudal times entitled the Samurai of that province to special privileges and exceptional treatment. Look on whatever side we may, a similar phantom of disaffection pervades the atmosphere and meets the eye in some form or guise, and were the Satsuma clan now to obtain physically what it failed to do morally, there is not a province in the Empire but would similarly assert its rights, and if needs, conspire to enforce them. The fearful cost which insurrections involve, and the awful responsibility of those who appeal to the arbitrament of the sword, are seldom maturely considered by those who although having an indomitable love of country hesitate not to sacrifice its best interests in revenging imaginary public wrongs and gratifying private spleen. If human passions, ambitions and resentments were never allowed to assert themselves, rebellion against lawful and legitimate authority would not occur, but so long as these disturbing forces are in operation the most peace-loving community will be liable to the dread of insurrection.

The *Rising Sun* of the 28th ultimo contains but little regarding the rebellion, and what it does give seems to clearly indicate a total collapse. It says disturbances are reported as having occurred at Kagoshima, and it is informed that on the 26th troops left Higo for that place in two of the Mitsu Bishi steamers, and three men-of-war also left the same day bound for the same port. The insurgents who were, up to the 22nd, fighting near Kumamoto, have retreated towards Hiuga. It may prove that this movement towards the south of Kiusiu is merely a feint on the Satsuma side to draw off a portion of the Imperialists. The Government has not very many men now in Kiusiu, and with a number of them in Bunga, others in Kagoshima, and only a few to watch Higo, Saigo's main body may double back and proceed north uninterruptedly.

The *Sun* has been favoured with an illustration (which, however, it does not give) of the scene of the battle of Tawarazaki, when General Kirino on the side of the insurgents and General Nodzu on that of the Imperialists, met in action, when the latter was severely wounded, from the effects of which his death a short time after was attributed. The most prominent figures were the two generals, both on horseback, at a hand-to-hand combat with swords. It appears that Kirino and Nodzu are not only both Satsuma men, but also were retainers of Shimadzu Saburo, and since the latter has sided with the Government there has been no love lost between these before-time staunch friends. The troops engaged on the side of the Imperialists are a mixture of soldiers and policemen. The Satsuma men are represented as dressed in plain clothes and hakamas, with a white band round their heads. The actual ground taken up by the combatants looks very small, but by the skill of the artist, the scene embraces a line of country extending from Uyeki to Takase, with a back view of the gulf of Shimabara and vessels at anchor on the west coast of that sea.

A translation in the *Hiogo News* of the 28th ult., from the *Osaka Nippo*, says a telegram from Kinto on the 22nd says that General Kuroda is discharged from the office of *Sangun*.

A letter from the battlefield reports as follows:—When a battalion of the Kumamoto Castle army went out (as mentioned in former reports), they did not meet with any severe resistance. Up to then about 600 of the Castle army had been killed. The troops at Kumamoto now number over 10,000. The wounded in Nagasaki are about 2,000. When the rebels round Kumamoto were defeated, 1,000 bags of their rice fell into the hands of the Imperial troops. The provisions in the Castle were sufficient to ward off starvation, and cleaned rice was taken into it by the Imperialists of Kumamoto, who helped the besieged. A good deal of food is now sent from Nagasaki. There were only 16 Ken officials in the Castle. The neighborhood of Kumamoto is now warm, and on the 15th the thermometer reached 63 deg. The Imperial troops who have been killed and wounded in battle are over 7,830. It is certain that Shinowara, the rebel leader, has been killed, because it has been seen in the rebels' own record; but yet a rebel leader named Shinowara is commanding rebels. Is he a different man from the well known Shinowara, or is he his ghost?

The dates of the Yokohama papers come down only to the 25th ult., and, although they give multifarious incidents, contain nothing worth extracting regarding the rebellion.

TELEGRAMS.

Berlin, 3rd March.

Prince Bismarck has tendered his resignation, which the Emperor refuses to accept, but has granted him a prolonged leave of absence from his duties. The resignation is attributed to a dispute with General Stosch, Minister of Marine, who has also tendered his resignation, which the Emperor has refused to accept.

Constantinople, 4th April.

It is rumoured that the Porte sends a note to the Powers treating the Protocol as assembling (? assailing) the dignity of the Ottoman Empire.

London, 6th April.

The text of the Russian Protocol published recognises the necessity of maintaining the European concert, and favours the rectification of the Montenegrin frontier. It invites the Porte to replace its army on a peace footing, and takes cognisance of its promises of reform, and hopes for their energetic execution, which the Ambassadors of the six guaranteeing Powers at Constantinople will watch, and if disappointed the Great Powers will consider together the best means of securing the well-being of the Christians in Turkey and the general peace.

Constantinople, 5th April.

The Porte is displeased with the terms of the proposed Protocol, and will probably refuse immediate disarmament. The Montenegrin delegates maintain their demands. Great uncertainty exists.

Calcutta, 28th March.

The Viceroy said in his speech at the adjourned Budget debate to-day, that our State book-keeping is not so good as it ought to be. The Secretary of State has left the Government discretionary power only as to the time and mode of the abolition of cotton duties. The negotiations with the Native States for the abolition of inland customs duties are proceeding satisfactorily. The Government of India cannot afford to go on borrowing to meet their engagements. His Excellency justified their decision of September last not to alter the standard of value of Indian currency. If there should be a failure of rain in the Madras Presidency next month, the famine was likely to assume still larger dimensions than at present. The famine expenditure must be provided for from income. The frontier policy of the Government was peaceful, but the Government would be always prepared for action when necessary. They had no intention to interfere in Cabul. No unreciprocated concessions will be granted or obligations incurred on our part. If the Amir desires to strengthen his relations with us, the Government will be ready to reciprocate and to assist him. If not the Government cannot accept or acknowledge unreciprocal liabilities. His Excellency promised, in conclusion, that he would avail himself of every opportunity of taking the public into his confidence as he has done to-day.

Mr. T. T. Cooper is re-appointed to his political agency at Bhamo, and was to leave Calcutta on Monday to relieve Captain C. B. Cook. In Bhamo as much as anywhere, the Government of India wants a strong and safe man; and Mr. Cooper not only fulfils these conditions, but has experience as well.

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London, 23rd April.

England has informed the Porte that her support is impossible.

The declaration of war is expected on Tuesday (the 24th), the Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Stamboul having broken off diplomatic relations with the Porte.

It is announced that a detachment of Russian troops arrived at Bucharest this morning.

Roumania is concentrating troops at Kalafat.

The Sultan will command the Turkish army in person.

The Porte has requested Prince Charles of Roumania to act with Abdul Kerim Pasha.

23rd April, Afternoon.

The anticipated rupture has taken place between Turkey and Russia.

Clippings.

The *Manchester Guardian's* London correspondent writes:—I hear that the ruler of Yarkand is about to send an envoy to England, from which circumstance those who take an interest in the trade in Central Asia are led to hope that there is no truth in the current rumour that the Government have become indifferent to our commercial interests in Yarkand. It is a club story that General Ignatieff has been recently allowed to believe that Russian conquests in Asia may be permitted to extend even to Yarkand so far as England is concerned, but the coming of an envoy from that place would seem to discredit such a statement.

A New York paper says that Mr. Eneas Yamada, a Japanese gentleman residing at 132 Nassau Street, has been admitted to practise law in the Supreme Court of New York, on the motion of Counsellor Livingston. He is the son of a Japanese nobleman. When he was ten years old he left his home and went to school at Yedo, where he stayed for several years. Afterwards, having conceived a desire to travel, he took an extensive trip on the Continent, and then came to America in 1868, and after graduating at Harvard went through the Law School at Cambridge. He began the practice of law in Boston, but came to have many clients in New York, and for that reason went thither.

The *New York Times*, in an article on the immigration of Chinese, points out the exaggerated nature of the statements habitually made on the subject in the San Francisco papers; and note that the cry that the Chinese are likely to flood the country is obviously unfounded, as in the state of California, the Chinese number only one to four Americans, or 200,000 to 800,000. The article also shows that the Chinese add materially to the wealth of the country in addition to what they contribute in the form of the labour of their hands; and concludes by holding that, though it is undeniable that immigration has objectionable features, these objections have been enormously exaggerated, and the whole question is popularly regarded through a false medium.

The following very interesting statement is from a private letter, dated Cairo, 17th Feb., received from Colonel Gordon:—"His Highness to-day has signed the Firman. He could not have given me greater powers. He has given me over the Soudan, in addition to the Province of the Equator and the litteral of the Red Sea, absolute authority over the finance, &c. I am astounded at the powers he has placed in my hands. With the Governor-Generalship of the Soudan it will be my fault if slavery does not cease, and if these vast countries are not open to the world. So there is an end of slavery if God wills, for the whole secret of the matter is in the government of the Soudan, and if the man who holds that government is against it, it must cease."

During one of the recent fires in the southern suburb a man was apprehended on the charge of stealing a female child, and being convicted of the crime was, in accordance with Chinese law, sentenced to death. Strange to say the authorities were unusually considerate in the matter, and gave their prisoner the option of death either by decapitation or starvation. The condemned chose the latter mode of exit, and the cheerful spectacle of a human being enduring the slow torture of death by hunger was presented for the edification of the native populace throughout the greater part of last week. The condemned was conveyed in a large wooden cage, carefully guarded by his jailers, and exposed to public view near the Tea Houses on the main road to the City.—*Foochow Herald.*

A watchman in the employ of a foreign firm hanged himself on the night of the 10th instant, under the following circumstances. Several robberies had lately been committed in the neighborhood, and a man was arrested on the charge of being concerned in the same. This man, under examination, declared that the stolen property had been received by the deceased watchman. A yamén runner was therefore sent to arrest the watchman, who loudly protested his innocence and resisted capture. The authorities were however determined to make him prisoner, and the unfortunate man was in such dread of the torture and "squeezing" incidental to men in his unhappy position, that he saved the paternal mandarins all further trouble by hanging himself under the porch of his foreign employer's residence. His fellow servants stoutly maintain the man's innocence, and say that the actual thief owed him a grudge and trumped up the story of his guilt. Under any conditions, the case fitly illustrates the native dread of the sort of justice (?) usually meted out in the City. The man was about fifty years of age, and had been in foreign employ since the opening of the port.—*Idem.*

On the 13th of the present moon there were ten junks laden with merchandize, sailing into Wu-soong; one of them all of a sudden stopped in her course, having received a jerk or shock in a most inexplicable manner. All efforts to continue the sailing were impossible at first; but after using extra force in pushing and pulling, they at last succeeded in managing to tow her in. For the time being they could not discover the cause of this singular event; but when all the goods were discharged, they found a fish-fin, about the size of a child's arm, fast stuck through the bottom of the vessel. The hole that was made was so nicely fitted with the fin, that the vessel was rendered watertight in consequence—a truly fortunate circumstance! Such large fish and powerful fins are not often seen, but we cannot deny their existence, and perhaps what the ancients said of fish swallowing ships might be true after all!—*Sin-pao.*

The *Rangoon Gazette* of the 8th March gives some particulars of the disturbances at Renoung,—a Siamese town of about 15,000 inhabitants, principally Chinese, which is six miles up a river of the same name, 250 miles north of Tongka and 40 miles or so south of the Malewoon tin mines, in British Burmah, and forms part of the border territory of Siam. The Rajah is Chinese and is away in China, and his son was in charge of the Government. The cause of the *emeute* is said to have been the same as that which gave rise to the disturbances in Tongka, namely, the imposition of a poll-tax of Rs. 2 or 3 on every Chinaman leaving for Pinang. The rioters, having burnt down several Government buildings and looted a junk belonging to the Rajah, then besieged him in his palace with his whole military force of 50 men and a few pieces of artillery. The palace was strongly fortified and approached by a broad straight road. When the rioters surged into this broad avenue, the Rajah's son had the guns loaded with large quantities of rifle bullets, trained upon them, and killed about 400 with one discharge. A Siamese man-of-war arrived shortly after from Junk Ceylon, and restored order. The *Pinang Gazette* of the 22nd March states that the Headman from Pinang had effected a settlement of the difficulties between the miners and authorities.

The unalloyed patriotism of Marshal Saigo merits as it receives the unqualified admiration not only of his compatriots but of his enemies. None question the sincerity of his love of country, nor doubt the good intent which prompts his action. Chaste in motive, thoroughly void of personal ambition, without aspiration except that of his country's welfare, he abandoned place, power, and position to tread the path of a recluse and lead the life of a hermit. Imagination fails to depict any man adopting a course so apparently unnatural, and so self-denying, without having a strong secret impulse; and undoubtedly that of Saigo is his implicit belief that the adoption of foreign customs, the modelling of the public institutions on an European basis, in fact the abolishment of the conservatism of past days, must irretrievably prove destructive to the true interests of his country. In seclusion he ruminated on its future fate, lamented over its apparently fallen fortunes, conjured how to avenge its supposed despoilers, and incessantly meditated over imaginary wrongs. Be the issue of the present struggle what it may, Saigo's fate can never be that of Mayebara, nor even his degradation detract from the influence which he undoubtedly exercises over his countrymen.—*Cosmopolitan Press.*

A Persian camp has, according to a letter printed in the *Levant Herald* from Teheran, been lately established at Zohab, situated a little to the north of the high road between Kermanshah and Bagdad, and about seventy miles distant from the latter place. Looking to the perfect understanding which now exists between the Governments of the Sultan and the Shah—an understanding due mainly to the statesmanlike qualities of the Persian ambassador at Constantinople—this military preparation, the extent of which is not particularized, must, says the *Levant Herald*, be regarded as a demonstration of sympathy with the Turkish cause. Djenghis Khan, with his brother Nerinan Khan, are stated to be travelling in Europe at this moment to purchase arms for the Persian forces. Djenghis Khan, who is a member of the Cabinet of the Shah, is director of the Imperial arsenal at Teheran. In the meantime the Shah himself seems to be in a singularly sociable state, and accounts from Teheran state that the "season" in that city has never been so festive as at present. The Shah himself has thrown open the doors of the palace, and the other day, on the occasion of the hundredth anniversary of the reign of the Cadjar dynasty, and at the same time of the thirtieth of his Majesty's accession to the throne, he actually gave a dinner to the diplomatic corps in honour of the double event.

The Lord Chief Justice was engaged at the Bolmin assizes for two days with the trial of John Hooper Carbines, master mariner, charged with feloniously casting away and destroying the brig *Thermutis*, of which he was master. The ship belonged to Mr. Baddeley and others, of Brixham, and the prosecution alleged that she was over insured in a Brixham club, and that her freight was over insured in Lloyd's. In November last, the *Thermutis* sailed from Cardiff with coal for Demerara, being in excellent condition, well found, and not over loaded. About 150 miles west of Scilly, the prisoner put back for Falmouth, although his ship was in no way damaged. Soon after, however, the ship did leak, but not more than the pumps could keep under. Arriving off the English coast the prisoner, instead of running for Falmouth, anchored in Penventon Bay. The weather was not rough, and without using the pumps the prisoner and his crew left her. After standing by the ship for a few hours, the prisoner again went on board, got her head put for the shore, slipped the cable, and deliberately setting her running on the rocks, left her. The ship, however, headed round for the Bristol Channel. The prisoner again boarded her, set her head to land, once more steered himself until she was within a quarter of a mile of shore, and within five minutes of his leaving her she was on the rocks a total wreck. The jury, after a half hour's deliberation, found the prisoner "Guilty," and the Lord Chief Justice sentenced him to fourteen years' penal servitude.

Mr. Hayes has selected his Cabinet as follows:—

William M. Evarts, of New York, Secretary of State; John Sherman, of Ohio, Secretary of the Treasury; George W. M'Crary, of Iowa, Secretary of War; Richard M. Thompson, of Indiana, Secretary of the Navy;

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Charles Devens, of Massachusetts, Attorney-General; David Mr. Key, of Tennessee, Postmaster-General; Carl Schurz, of Missouri, Secretary of the Interior. This list has been confirmed by the Senate with slight opposition. A vote taken on Mr. M. Key (Democrat), as Postmaster-General, resulted in confirmation by 54 to 2; Mr. Schurz (Liberal), as Secretary of the Interior, was confirmed by 44 to 2; Mr. Evarts, as Secretary of State, gave the same return. The other Ministers were confirmed without a division. The President seems to have pacified for the time his chief Republican opponents, Mr. Blaine not renewing his attacks on Southern policy. It appears that a Republican Senatorial combination, led by Messrs. Blaine, Cameron, and Conkling, opposed the President, because he disregarded their advice in adopting a Southern policy and forming a Cabinet. When the Senate went into executive session for action on the Cabinet, Blaine objected to Evarts and Conkling objected to Schurz. Mr. Blain has made two speeches in the Senate, denouncing what he called Mr. Hayes's plan of surrender to the Southern rebels. The President received some very strong demonstrations of public opinion in his support.

The regions along the Kiang and Wai rivers have long been known as barren, and the sight of the people scattering to every part of the world in search of a living is very pitiable indeed. Now, it is only by reclaiming the lands to get all the benefits from them, that the people may expect a comfortable living. The writer has been a magistrate in their midst for the last three years, and thus becomes aware of the difficulties under which the people there labor; he thinks the regions in the north-west and especially Fung-yang and its surrounding districts would be greatly benefited by bringing the land under cultivation. In recent years those places have been sorely visited by drought, flood, locusts and pestilence, so that it is a common sight to see the people die of hunger by the waysides. When things have come to such a pass the people naturally begin to lose attachment for their homes; nay, they even think slightly of their lives now, so that the adventurous who wander away from their homes form about seven-tenths of the original number, while the remaining tenths are compelled by dire necessity to rob and steal what they can to keep the uncertain flicker of life going. Such being the case, it would be downright absurdity to govern them by laws or to frighten them by punishments; the best thing to be done for them is to establish some proper methods to relieve them, which I maintain is best accomplished in reclaiming the lands; by so doing, the people will gather back to their old homes again and money will follow them. When people are again in a prosperous condition, laws will take care of themselves and become respected. It is true that the merchandize of commerce is wanting or insufficient there to bring in any profit, but there is plenty of land there where grain may be raised as a commodity in trade, besides enough for feeding themselves first.—*Sinpao.*

During the last twenty years the average annual loss of ships by burning at sea has been about one hundred and ninety. A very large percentage of the vessels thus destroyed were coal-laden, and their fate is clearly traceable, in many instances, to the spontaneous ignition of their cargoes. That the latter species of calamity may be guarded against by making a proper selection of coal, and shipping it in a dry state, we have before shown. It is pretty certain that, in spite of what may have been said here, and elsewhere, against the practice, coal of the wrong character for shipment will continue to be lodged in the holds of vessels, and that, as heretofore, spontaneous combustion will be responsible for the destruction of many of them. In presence of these circumstances, it may be well to indicate a practical mode of suppressing fires at sea, and especially those which are due to spontaneous combustion. It had long been known that dry carbonic-acid gas would extinguish fire in a closed place, and, acting upon this knowledge, Dr. Paton, of Paisley, has contrived an apparatus for creating that material readily on board ship, and for injecting it into the hold when fire has manifested itself. The appliance, to which the name of "Pyroletor" has been given, resembles closely an ordinary ship's fire-engine, on a small scale. Over a central domed chamber of iron or copper, a fulcrumed beam, with a lever handle at each end, works two pumps—one on either side of the chamber. Connected with the pumps are pipes leading into vessels containing the substances necessary for generating carbonic-acid gas, namely, *strong muriatic acid*, and bi-carbonate of *soda*, in solution. The suction pipes meet in the centre of the domed chamber, and at each stroke of the pumps they discharge into it the equivalents required for the creation of carbonic-acid gas. This latter is then forced, by means of piping, into the hold of a fire-stricken ship, and through a distributing tube placed along the kelson, and perforated with holes on its upper side. Thus the gas can be made to permeate throughout the entire mass of coal, to "kill" the oxygen within the hold, and to suffocate the insidious and dangerous foe, spontaneous combustion. When not required as a fire suppresser, the pyroletor may be used as a common deck pump, and, being thus constantly in use, it is not likely to get out of working order. The simple nature of the apparatus is among its best characteristics, and it seems to us that coal-ship owners will be much to blame if they do not forthwith adopt largely the pyroletor.—*The Echo.*

BIRTH.

At Newchwang, on the 28th April, Mrs. J. J. FRED. BANDINEL, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At the Cathedral, on the 28th April, by the Very Rev. Dean Butcher, ROBERT MACKENZIE to ELEANOR AGNES MAUD, eldest daughter of the late James Shanon Ayers, formerly of Shanghai.

At the Roman Catholic Church, and at the Austro-Hungarian Consulate, G. B. A. CASTRO, of the I. M. Customs, to the Countess BARBARA NICOLINA MARIA BORISI, daughter of the Count Bernardo Borisi of Capodistria (Istria, Austria.)

At St. John the Evangelist, Great Stanmore, on the 6th Feb., by the Rev. L. J. Bernays, M.A., Rector, AUGUSTUS THORNE to MARGARET BLENHEIM OCHTERLONY, eldest daughter of the late Alexander Ochterlony Greig, of Broomfield, Great Stanmore, Middlesex.

DEATHS.

At Tientsin, on the 21st April, ALICE SARAH MCDONALD, the only surviving daughter of J. McDonald, Imperial Customs.

At *sea*, on her passage to England, aged 23 years, AGNES EMMA, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Cuthbertson (late of Shanghai), Adelaide, South Australia, and granddaughter of James Lister, J.P., of Liverpool.

At Hoong-gia-loo, a village near *Tsi-nan-fu*, Shantung, on the 12th April, of typhus fever, the Reverend ANGELO ANGELINI, of the Order of St. Francis. Aged 41 years.—*Requiescat in pace*

At Yokohama, on the 1st instant, of typhoid fever, GEO. OHLRICH, late of Shanghai

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.

Per str. *Sin Nanzing*, for Tientsin—Mr. and Mrs. Vapereaux, child and servant, Mrs. Kida and servant, Messrs. Spooner and J. G. Hassell, and 3 missionaries.

Per str. *Conquest*, for Wênchow—Mr. R. de Nutty.

Per str. *Europe*, for Foochow—Mr. J. P. Cottam.

Per str. *Appin*, for Chefoo—Mr. and Mrs. R. Mackenzie.

Per str. *Saikio Maru*, for Nagasaki—Messrs. Julius Adrian and H. M. Fleischer; 2 Chinese in steerage. For Hiogo—Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Wheelock, two children and nurse; Mrs. Gubbay and two children; Mr. and Mrs. Snowden, Captain and Mrs. F. B. Hooper, three children and nurse; Mr. A. Steigerwald; 5 Chinese in steerage. For Yokohama—Captain Bold, Messrs. J. Osborne, B. R. Wood, A. Caldecott, and J. Bell Irving. For San Francisco—Dr. R. Wikoff. For Liverpool—Mr. P. C. Drew.

Per str. *Hankow*, for Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Sheveleff and European maid, Miss Sinitsin, Messrs. F. J. Marshall, G. E. Boomer, H. Nicaise, Remiannikoff, F. N. Lavrentieff, J. J. Marien, and F. Nichol. For Kiukiang—Messrs. R. Nichol and R. Anderson. For Chinkiang—Mrs. Platt.

Per str. *Tientsin*, for Chefoo—Mr. Prentice.

Per str. *Taku*, for Chefoo—Mr. Rennie.

Per str. *Fleurs Castle*, for Kobe—Mr. H. E. Amoore.

Per str. *Shanghai*, for Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Masfen, Messrs. J. Roberts, G. Matteau, R. G. Ogle, J. Findlay, J. Daeth, J. H. Pinckvoss, E. Gammon, W. Henderson, E. Fisher, C. St. King, J. W. Harding, E. G. Moberly, W. G. Gordon and J. Bousfield.

ARRIVED.

Per str. *Zambesi*, from Southampton—Mrs. Lemarchand, Miss Robinson, Messrs. P. Danks and F. Park. From Brindisi—Mr. and Mrs. Schonfeld, and Mr. E. Gammon. From Bombay—Dr. Huppe. From Hongkong—Mr. Justice Snowden, Mrs. Snowden, Mr. and Mrs. Morrison; 78 Chinese in steerage.

Per str. *Haiting*, from Tientsin—Two Russian gentlemen. From Chefoo—Mr. Eckford; 19 Chinese in steerage.

Per str. *Kiangyuen*, from Hankow—Mr. Smith.

Per str. *Haining*, from Tientsin—Mr. Dunn. From Chefoo—Mrs. Alexander, Miss Downing, Rev. Mr. Scott, and Mr. Maclean; 3 Chinese in steerage.

Per str. *Hankow*, from Hankow—Prince de Montenuovo and Prince de Lichtenstein.

Per str. *Deucalion*, from Singapore—Mrs. Livingstone; 43 Chinese in steerage.

Per str. *Amoy*, from Hongkong—Mr. J. S. Fearon, and Dr. Eastlack; 2 Europeans and 90 Chinese in steerage.

Per str. *Peking*, from Chinkiang—Mrs. Macphail, Miss Knight, and one missionary.

Per str. *Nagoya Maru*, from Japan—Miss Cora Emerson, Captain Thorndike, Messrs. W. W. Hyde, A. Little, H. R. Smith, A. F. Freeman, E. H. Parker, Cunningham, J. J. Goodfellow, R. Bourke, A. A. Fisher, G. D. Kies, J. H. Cheverton, F. Youd, Hemmel and Chee-Hoon; 2 Europeans, 8 Chinese, and 1 Japanese in steerage.

Per str. *Swatow*, from Amoy—Mr. Playfair and two missionaries.

LEAVING.

Per str. *Sindh*, for Marseilles—Mr. and Mrs. Du Pont, Mrs. Bade and three children, Mr. De Roquette and two servants, Messrs. De Carcer, Alexander, T. Guild and L. Juvet. For Naples—Monseigneur Lanshi and Rev. Père Poell. For Saigon—Lieut. Payen. For Hongkong—Mrs. Winters and amah, and Mr. Ng-choy.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month.	Barometer 9 A.M.	Barometer Attached Therm.	Thermometer in shade. Max.	Thermometer in shade. Min.	Hygrometer at 9.00 A.M. Dry bulb.	Hygrometer at 9.00 A.M. Wet bulb.	Wind. Force.	Wind. Direction.	Rain-fall in inches previous 24 hours.
Apr	″	°	°	°	°	°			
22	29.86	67.0	75.0	56.0	67.0	64.0	1	S. S. F. b.	..
23	29.77	64.0	76.0	57.0	63.0	63.0	4	S. W. f.	0.08
24	29.70	66.0	79.0	62.0	66.0	65.0	0	N. c.	0.09
25	29.78	57.0	74.0	54.0	56.0	54.0	0	Z. o.	0.06
26	29.78	60.0	62.0	52.0	61.0	58.0	2	E.N.E. b. c.	..
27	29.76	65.0	72.0	60.0	65.0	63.0	4	E. S. E. c.	0.41
28	29.85	65.5	76.5	60.0	65.5	62.0	0	Z. o.	..
29	29.80	71.0	79.0	60.0	70.0	65.0	3	S.W. b.	..
30	29.60	71.0	80.0	60.0	70.0	68.0	0	Z. o. c.	..
May									
1	29.75	63.0	80.0	65.0	68.0	65.0	3	E. b. c.	..
2	29.89	64.0	73.0	56.0	63.0	60.0	3	E. b. c.	..
3	29.80	66.0	73.0	60.0	66.0	64.0	0	Z. o. c.	..
4	29.62	76.0	90	65.0	76.0	70.0	4	W. o c. a.	0.10
5	29.80	65.0	76.0	57.0	60.0	56.0	4	N. o. c. r.	0.02

EXPLANATION.

Initials:—b. blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; x. salm. *Force* from 1 to 12 estimated.

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EXPORT OF TEAS FROM SHANGHAI AND RIVER PORTS.—SEASON 1876-7.

TO GREAT BRITAIN, &c.

VESSEL'S NAME.	DATE	CLEARED FOR	BLACK.	GREEN.	TOTAL.
			Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.
Glenartney ..... s.s.	May 16	London	17,280.20	.....	17,280.20
Hankow ..... ,,	... 16	,,	20,206.51	.....	20,206.51
Glenearn ..... ,,	... 20	,,	14,031.89	.....	14,031.89
Antenor ..... ,,	... 22	,,	4,650.65	185.40	4,836.05
,, ... ,,	... 22	Odessa	178.57	.....	178.57
Fleurs Castle ... ,,	... 26	London	20,461.65	.....	20,461.65
Hohenstaufen ... ,,	... 26	Russia	18,165.46	.....	18,165.46
Stad Amsterdam ,,	... 26	London	17,659.52	.....	17,659.52
Lombardy ..... ,,	... 27	,,	4,861.25	.....	4,861.25
Glaucus ..... ,,	... 30	,,	12,208.52	.....	12,208.52
Russia ..... ,,	... 29	Odessa	15,877.77	.....	15,877.77
Flintshire ..... ,,	... 30	London	14,294.87	.....	14,294.87
Venice ..... ,,	June 2	,,	16,293.13	.....	16,293.13
Cawdor Castle . ,,	... 2	,,	18,864.81	.....	18,864.81
Amazone ..... ,,	... 3	,,	316.53	.....	316.53
,, ... ,,	... 3	Marseilles	0.41	.....	0.41
,, ... ,,	... 3	Odessa	35.58	.....	35.58
Galley of Lorne ,,	... 2	London	18,483.64	.....	18,483.64
Cutty Sark ..... s.v.	.. 3	,,	10 315.23	.....	10,315.23
Glenlyon ..... s.s.	... 7	,,	17,712.88	.....	17,712.88
Teheran ..... ,,	.. 10	,,	4,427.07	.....	4,427.07
,, ... ,,	... 10	Venice	84.72	.....	84.72
,, ... ,,	... 10	Bombay	2.46	16.09	18.55
Ajax ..... ,,	... 10	London	7,834.40	.....	7,834.43
Lotus ..... ,,	... 13	,,	17,223.83	.....	17,223.84
Anadyr ..... ,,	... 17	Marseilles	15.14	.....	15.10
,, ... ,,	... 17	London	1,316.03	.....	1,316.03
,, ... ,,	... 17	Lyons	4.88	.....	4.80
Tchihatchoff ... ,,	... 17	London	13,170.08	.....	13,170.00
Deucalion ..... ,,	... 22	,,	4,716.91	.....	4,716.91
,, ... ,,	... 22	The Straits	1.10	.....	1.10
Karo ..... ,,	... 23	London	10,563.26	.....	10,563.27
Thibet ..... ,,	... 24	,,	2,860.30	115.34	2,975.64
,, ... ,,	... 24	Continent	1.43	.....	1.43
,, ... ,,	... 24	India	0.60	.....	0.60
Flamingo ..... ,,	... 30	London	7,508.68	.....	7,508.68
Peiho ..... ,,	July 1	Marseilles	18.42	0.89	19.31
,, ... ,,	... 1	London	2,300.40	935.20	3,235.60
,, ... ,,	... 1	Hongkong	.....	125.44	125.44
Sarpedon ..... ,,	... 6	London	4,170.29	850.40	5,020.69
,, ... ,,	... 6	Odessa	162.11	.....	162.11
Minatitlan ..... ,,	... 4	Nicolajefsk	1,112.43	.....	1,112.43
Mongolia ... .. ,,	... 8	London	4,707.68	3,063.47	7,771.15
,, ... ,,	... 8	Triste	21.20	.....	21.20
,, ... ,,	... 8	Bombay	2.85	43.98	46.83
Cassandra ..... ,,	... 11	London	6,982.35	143.36	7,125.71
,, ... ,,	... 11	Hamburgh	49.44	.....	49.44
Genoa ..... ,,	... 12	London	15,987.97	.....	15,987.97
Djemnah ..... ,,	... 15	Marseilles	.....	6.80	6.80
,, ... ,,	... 17	London	1,093.57	2,619.51	3,713.08
Priam ..... ,,	... 17	,,	4,309.04	307.41	4,616.45
,, ... ,,	... 17	Odessa	254.19	.....	254.19
Windhover. ... ,,	... 18	London	9,016.51	.....	9,016.51
Cyphrenes ..... ,,	... 19	,,	16,288.41	.....	16,288.41
Peshawur ..... ,,	... 22	,,	1,409.75	1,753.37	3,163.12
,, ... ,,	... 22	Bombay	8.25	.....	8.25
,, ... ,,	... 22	Straits	0.75	.....	0.75
,, ... ,,	.. 22	Hongkong	3.49	.....	3.49
Suez ..... ,,	... 22	London	16,857.62	1,165.42	18,023.04
Altona ..... ,,	... 22	,,	14,150.21	.....	14,150.21
Lord of the Isles ,,	... 26	,,	13,204.18	243.97	13,448.15
Menelaus ..... ,,	... 29	,,	4,531.09	440.92	4,972.01
,, ... ,,	... 29	Odessa	218.00	.....	218.00
Hoogly ..... ,,	... 29	London	925.97	1,521.63	2,447.60
Black Adder ... ,,	Aug. 4	,,	8,321.46	.....	8,321.46
Ambassador ... ,,	... 5	,,	14,466.30	512.85	14,979.15
Indus ..... ,,	... 5	,,	3,549.50	1,178.63	4,728.22
,, ... ,,	... 5	Hongkong	0 90	17.80	18.70
Achilles ..... ,,	.. 12	London	2,136.89	523.21	2,660.10
,, ... ,,	... 12	Odessa	298.82	.....	298.82
Iraouaddy ..... ,,	... 12	London	.....	155.77	155.77
,, ... ,,	... 12	Bombay	51.71	.....	51.71
Egeria ..... ,,	... 16	London	6,824.42	16.36	6,840.78
,, ... ,,	... 16	Hamburg	44.63	.....	44.63
Siam ..... ,,	... 19	London	1,651.99	601.64	2,253.63
,, ... ,,	... 19	K. George's Sound	27.76	.....	27.76
,, ... ,,	... 19	Bombay	1.98	.....	1.98
Sindh ..... ,,	... 26	London	115.90	855.70	971.60
,, ... ,,	... 26	Marseilles	0.51	.....	0.51
,, ... ,,	... 26	Port Said	1.80	.....	1.80
Stentor ..... ,,	... 26	London	3,011.78	2,020.49	5,032.28
Yangtsze ..... ,,	... 19	Hongkong	.....	24.50	24.50
Zambesi ... ... ,,	Sept. 2	London	924.11	1,000.75	1,924.86
,, ... ,,	... 2	Bombay	3.20	25.48	28.68
Undine ..... ,,	... 5	London	7,920.17	.....	7,920.17
Meikong ..... ,,	... 9	,,	89.10	1,911.25	2,000.35
,, ... ,,	... 9	Bombay	.....	76.95	76.95
Meikong ..... ,,	... 9	Hongkong	.....	7.12	7.12
Ulysses ..... ,,	... 12	London	4,922.31	1,296.49	6,218.80
Kashgar ..... ,,	... 16	,,	1.19	135.45	136.64
,, ... ,,	... 16	Bombay	0.50	157.51	158.01
Mikado ..... ,,	... 19	London	16,186.12	108.70	16,294.82
Patroclus ..... ,,	... 22	,,	5,197.95	1,637.42	6,835.37
,, ... ,,	... 22	Odessa	13.65	0.87	14.52
Ava ..... ,,	... 23	London	.....	867.80	867.80
,, ... ,,	... 22	Bombay	.....	82.83	82.83
Hesperia ..... ,,	... 27	London	9,018.85	1,399.82	10,418.67
,, ... ,,	... 27	Hamburg	24.89	.....	24.89
Chusan ..... ,,	... 29	London	12,626.60	1,002.97	13,629.57

TO GREAT BRITAIN, &c.—*Continued.*

VESSEL'S NAME.	DATE	CLEARED FOR	BLACK.	GREEN.	TOTAL.
			Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.
Deccan .... s.s.	Oct. 5	London	736.96	366.25	1,103.21
,, ... ,,	... 5	Trieste	0.42	.....	0.42
,, ... ,,	... 5	Bombay	0.80	273.32	274.12
Nestor ..... ,,	... 5	London	2,694.12	1,001.30	3,695.42
Amazone ..... ,,	... 12	,,	.....	785.68	785.68
,, ... ,,	... 12	Bombay	.....	47.06	47.06
Gadshill ..... ,,	... 12	London	11,469.67	2,732.65	14,202.32
Geelong ..... ,,	... 19	,,	36.55	397.73	434.28
,, ... ,,	... 19	Bombay	0.45	222.11	222.56
State of Louisiana,,	... 21	London	11,293.71	998.22	12,291.93
Agamemnon ... ,,	... 21	,,	3,624.15	861.88	4,486.03
Tigre .... ,,	... 26	,,	602.69	104.86	707.55
,, ... ,,	... 26	Bombay	.....	23.87	23.87
Antenor ..... ,,	... 30	London	2,710.94	665.96	3,376.90
Khiva ..... ,,	Nov. 2	,,	.....	319.53	319.53
,, ... ,,	... 2	Suez	.....	4.04	4.04
,, ... ,,	... 2	Bombay	.....	16.16	16.16
Halloween ..... ,,	... 9	London	4,086.98	2,937.78	7,024.76
Glaucus ..... ,,	... 11	,,	244.01	449.96	693.97
Glenlyon ..... ,,	... 11	,,	2,026.02	1,245.61	3,271.63
Anadyr ..... ,,	... 9	,,	134.40	108.00	242.40
,, ... ,,	... 9	India	.....	162.62	162.62
Lombardy ..... ,,	... 16	London	92.00	304.95	369.95
,, ... ,,	... 16	Bombay	.....	78.06	78.06
,, ... ,,	... 16	Sydney	.....	0.35	0.35
Peiho ..... ,,	... 23	London	.....	636.05	636.05
,, ... ,,	... 23	Marseilles	0.60	.....	0.60
,, ... ,,	... 23	Bombay	.....	218.68	218.68
Endymion ..... ,,	... 23	London	4,623.18	1,690.40	6,313.58
Black Prince ... ,,	... 27	,,	3,344.71	2,678.26	6,022.97
Anchises ..... ,,	... 25	,,	50.01	2,809.85	2,859.86
Fleurs Castle ... ,,	... 25	,,	572.62	606.67	1,179.29
Travancore ..... ,,	Dec. 2	,,	58.99	122.02	181.01
,, ... ,,	... 2	Bombay	.....	248.10	248.10
Ajax ..... ,,	... 7	London	1,687.77	946.40	2,634.17
Djemnah ..... ,,	... 7	,,	679.49	955.40	1,634.89
,, ... ,,	... 7	Bombay	.....	117.21	117.21
Stella ..... ,,	... 13	London	1,302.20	1,230.79	21,532.99
Malwa ..... ,,	... 14	,,	.....	212.46	212.46
,, ... ,,	... 14	Bombay	.....	3.94	3.94
Deucalion .. ... ,,	... 19	London	539.30	242.32	781.62
Iraouaddy ..... ,,	... 21	,,	200.00	287.97	487.97
Kashgar .. ... ,,	... 21	Bombay	42.58	37.02	79.60
,, ... ,,	... 28	London	248.44	132.31	380.75
Priam ..... ,,	... 28	Bombay	3.04	123.73	126.77
Glenfinlas ..... ,,	... 30	London	332.40	776.66	1,109.06
Sindh ..... ,,	... 30	,,	1,714.42	410.25	2,124.67
,, ... ,,	Jan. 4	,,	42.00	428.47	470.47
Geelong ..... ,,	... 4	Bombay	.. ..	64.82	64.82
,, ... ,,	... 11	London	.....	268.98	268.98
,, ... ,,	... 11	Bombay	.....	29.88	29.88
,, ... ,,	... 11	Hongkong	.....	51.91	51.91
Diomed ..... ,,	... 16	London	1,130.86	468.71	1,599.57
Meikong ..... ,,	... 18	,,	.....	384.82	384.82
,, ... ,,	... 18	Bombay	19.96	89.26	119.22
Khiva ..... ,,	... 25	,,	0.40	126.59	126.99
,, ... ,,	... 25	,,	.....	73.44	73.44
Norman Court. ,,	... 26	London	3,769.24	2,008.61	5,777.85
Menelaus ..... ,,	... 26	,,	1,510.12	338 37	1,848.49
Gordon Castle.. ,,	... 31	,,	5,054.78	1,364.57	6,419.35
Glenroy .. .. ,,	Feb. 2	,,	807.37	.....	807.37
Ava ..... ,,	... 2	,,	.....	241.00	241.00
,, ... ,,	... 2	Marseilles	2.40	.....	2.40
Achilles ..... ,,	... 3	London	772.99	463.26	1,236.25
Lombardy ..... ,,	... 8	,,	.....	204.79	204.79
,, ... ,,	... 8	India	1.07	67.22	68.29
Amazone ..... ,,	... 15	London	.....	179.36	179.36
,, ... ,,	... 15	Bombay	65.18	26.89	92.07
Stentor ..... ,,	... 19	London	676.25	916.79	1,593.04
Zambesi ..... ,,	... 22	,,	0.40	199.90	200.30
,, ... ,,	... 22	Bombay	.....	63.42	63.42
Patroclus ..... ,,	Mar. 1	London	179.47	1,520.93	1,700.40
Tigre ..... ,,	... 1	,,	.....	60.99	60.99
,, ... ,,	... 1	Bombay	.....	104.66	104.66
Travancore ..... ,,	... 8	London	0.20	155.00	155.20
,, ... ,,	... 8	Bombay	.....	4.96	4.96
Anadyr ..... ,,	... 15	London	377.15	649.21	1,026.36
,, ... ,,	... 15	Bombay	.....	147.75	147.75
Nestor ..... ,,	... 21	London	167.19	1,877.41	2,044.60
Kashgar ..... ,,	... 22	,,	9.00	260.70	269.70
,, ... ,,	... 22	Bombay	.....	166.13	166.13
Peiho ..... ,,	... 29	London	0.22	200.33	200.55
,, ... ,,	... 29	Bombay	.....	199.72	199.72
Agamemnon ... ,,	... 31	London	747.77	563.05	1,310.82
Khiva ... . ,,	Apr. 5	,,	.....	64.75	64.75
,, ... ,,	... 5	Bombay	.....	39.76	39.76
,, ... ,,	... 5	Hongkong	144.20	.....	144.20
Antenor ..... ,,	... 10	London	133.74	142.70	276.44
Djemnah ..... ,,	... 12	,,	18.96	45.15	64.11
,, ... ,,	... 12	Bombay	632.74	.....	632.74
Eliza Shaw ..... ,,	... 13	London	6,295.76	416.20	6,711.96
Geelong ..... ,,	... 14	Bombay	47.26	.....	47.26
Iraouaddy ..... ,,	... 21	London	.....	181.45	181.45
,, ... ,,	... 21	Suez	.....	13.67	13.67
,, ... ,,	... 21	Bombay	.....	463.32	463.32
Ulysses ..... ,,	... 26	London	12.76	9.19	21.95
Lombardy ..... ,,	... 28	Bombay	.....	99.61	99.61
			589,261.51	69,005.32	658,266.83

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EXPORT OF TEAS FROM SHANGHAI AND RIVER PORTS.—SEASON 1876-7.

TO JAPAN AND COAST PORTS AND AMERICA.

Vessel's Name.	Date	Cleared for	Black.	Green.	Total.
			Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.
Antenor ..... s.s.	May 22	New York	8.60	.....	8.60
Nagoya Maru.. ,,	... 30	,,	995.26	.....	995.26
Amazone ..... ,,	June 3	,,	175.49	.....	175.49
Tokio Maru ... ,,	... 6	Yokohama	1.90	.....	1.90
Ping-on ..... ,,	... 2	Nagasaki	282.52	.....	282.52
Teheran ..... ,,	... 10	New York	271.82	.....	271.82
Ajax ..... ,,	... 10	,,	639.96	.....	639.96
Nevada ..... ,,	... 14	,,	1,936.76	.....	1,936.76
,, ... ,,	... 14	S. F'cisco	6.75	.....	6.75
,, ... ,,	... 14	Nagasaki	1.85	.....	1.85
Nevada ..... ,,	... 14	Hiogo	2.00	.....	2.00
,, ... ,,	... 14	Yokohama	3.53	.....	3.53
Genkai Maru... ,,	... 20	Nagasaki	1.08	.....	1.08
,, ... ,,	... 20	Hiogo	2.45	.....	2.45
,, ... ,,	... 20	Yokohama	1.08	.....	1.08
Doucalion ..... ,,	... 22	New York	309.44	.....	309.44
Hiroshima Maru ,,	... 26	,,	209.34	.....	1,416.03
,, ,,	... 26	S. F'cisco	105.94	.....	105.95
,, ,,	... 26	Hiogo	4.45	1,206.69	4.45
Ceres ..... ,,	... 30	New York	383.51	.....	383.51
Sarpedon ..... ,,	July 6	Boston	3.32	.....	3.32
Nagoya Maru.. ,,	... 5	Yokohama	14.24	.....	14.24
Nevada ..... ,,	... 13	New York	389.45	2,547.56	2,937.01
Priam ..... ,,	... 17	,,	.....	213.31	213.31
Tokio Maru ... ,,	... 11	Hiogo	2.40	.....	2.40
Genkai Maru... ,,	... 18	Nagasaki	1.62	.....	1.62
Menelaus ..... ,,	... 29	New York	.....	323.48	323.48
Nagoya Maru.. ,,	Aug. 1	,,	89.10	764.97	854.07
,, ... ,,	... 1	S. F'cisco	5.95	.....	5.95
Nevada ..... ,,	... 14	New York	40.02	.....	40.02
,, ... ,,	... 14	Montreal	91.87	.....	91.87
Hiroshima Maru ,,	... 22	Nagasaki	11.25	.....	11.25
,, ,,	... 22	Hiogo	2.52	.....	2.52
Dragon ..... ,,	... 24	Wladi'stok	21.41	.....	21.41
Stentor ..... ,,	... 26	New York	274.24	348.57	622.81
Nagoya Maru.. ,,	... 29	,,	9.00	1,005.10	1,014.10
,, ,,	... 29	Yokohama	1.74	.....	1.74
Gleam ..... ,,	Sept. 4	New York	664.88	523.14	1,188.02
Tokio Maru ... ,,	... 5	Yokohama	190.26	.....	190.26
Nevada ..... ,,	... 13	New York	.....	826.05	826.05
,, ... ,,	... 13	Chicago	.....	266.11	266.11
Nevada ..... ,,	... 13	Yokohama	4.75	.....	4.75
Bengal..... ,,	...19	New York	1,224.02	9,556.62	10,780.64
Nagoya Maru.. ,,	... 26	,,	1.50	1,803.49	1,804.99
,, ,,	... 20	Nagasaki	1.08	.....	1.08
Hiroshima Maru ,,	... 20	Yokohama	1.00	.....	1.00

TO JAPAN AND COAST PORTS AND AMERICA.—*Continued.*

Vessel's Name.	Date	Cleared for	Black.	Green.	Total.
			Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.
W. G. Patton... s.s.	Sept 7	N'lajefsk	719.44	.....	719.44
Teviot ..... ,,	Oct. 14	New York	309.82	7,448.72	7,758.54
Glenartney..... ,,	... 14	,,	335.34	15,437.68	15,773.02
Nevada ..... ,,	... 13	,,	.....	1,339.72	1,339.73
,, ... ,,	... 13	S. F'cisco	69.23	.....	69.22
Tokio Maru ... ,,	... 31	New York	21.99	741.57	763.56
,, ... ,,	... 31	Nagasaki	1.08	.....	1.08
Glenearn..... ,,	Nov. 6	New York	63.81	11,558.29	11,622.10
Nevada ..... ,,	... 14	London	199.84	.....	199.84
,, ... ,,	... 14	Chicago	548.49	.....	548.49
,, ... ,,	... 14	Hamilton	11.19	5.64	16.83
Lady Elizabeth ,,	... 23	New York	2,399.27	1,072.20	3,471.47
Anchises..... ,,	... 25	,,	.....	515.57	515.57
Tokio Maru ... ,,	... 29	,,	7.30	394.66	401.96
Hiroshima Maru ,,	Dec. 7	Hiogo	2.40	.....	2.40
Glenfalloch..... ,,	... 12	New York	526.10	10,908.20	11,434.30
Leander ..... ,,	Jan. 8	,,	1,796.81	4,832.02	6,628.83
Mikado ..... ,,	... 10	,,	311.62	246.58	558.20
Nevada ..... ,,	... 13	S. F'cisco	.....	54.16	54.16
,, ... ,,	... 13	Yokohama	2.70	.....	2.70
Diomed ..... ,,	... 16	New York	.....	65.85	65.85
Menelaus ..... ,,	... 26	,,	.....	541.75	541.75
Achilles ..... ,,	Feb. 3	,,	.....	870.65	870.65
Tokio Maru ... ,,	... 2	,,	.....	4.50	4.50
Nagoya Maru .. ,,	... 10	,,	.....	591.80	591.80
Stentor ..... ,,	... 19	,,	.....	1,460.99	1,460.99
Hiroshima Maru ,,	... 19	,,	0.85	288.06	288.91
John Potts..... ,,	... 24	,,	.....	3,257.13	3,257.13
Tokio Maru ... ,,	... 26	Yokohama	3.80	.....	3.80
Harkaway ..... ,,	... 28	New York	1,023.83	3,756.44	4,780.27
Golden State... ,,	Mar. 2	,,	1,680.20	5,931.29	7,611.49
Nestor..... ,,	... 21	,,	.....	2,111.13	2,111.13
Hiroshima Maru ,,	... 21	,,	.....	536.67	536.67
Inverness ..... ,,	... 28	New York	137.12	4,291.67	4,428.79
Agamemnon ... ,,	... 31	,,	.....	2,464.91	2,464.91
Saikio Maru ... ,,	April 4	,,	.....	411.85	411.85
Agate ..... ,,	... 9	,,	.....	4,419.52	4,419.52
Antenor ..... ,,	... 10	,,	.....	23.24	23.24
Nagoya Maru.. ,,	... 12	,,	.....	60.83	60.83
,, ... ,,	... 12	Nagasaki	2.82	.....	2.82
Iraouaddy ... ,,	... 21	New York	.....	157.27	157.27
Haydn Brown ,,	... 23	,,	0 30	3,697.78	3,698.08
Ulysses ..... ,,	... 26	,,	.....	452.11	452.11
		Total.....	16,755.12	103,628.37	120,383.49

SHANGHAI SILK, COTTON AND OPIUM RETURNS, FOR SEASON COMMENCING JUNE 1, 1876.

SILK.

	To Great Britain.	To Marseilles and Continent.	To America.	To Hongkong, Coast Ports, &c.	Total China.	Japan Transshipped.	Grand Total.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Total as per last Report	29,121	34,369	4,048	668	68,206	..	68,206
Subsequent Shipments	375	74	..	69	518	..	518
Total....	29,496	34,443	4,048	737	68,724	..	68,724

COTTON.

	Hongkong, &c.			Coast & Riverine Ports.			Japan.			Total.
	Export.	Re-export.	Transhipped.	Export.	Re-export.	Transhipped.	Export.	Re-export.	Transhipped.	Piculs.
	Piculs.			Piculs.			Piculs.			Piculs
Total as per last Report.	46,605.83	..	..	299,168.34	..	..	31,395.36	..	..	377,169.53
Subsequent Shipments	30.00	..	..	3,704.45	..	..	672.00	..	..	4,406.45
Total.....	46,635.83	..	..	302,872.79	..	..	32,067.36	..	..	381,575.98

OPIUM.

RETURN FOR WEEK ENDED 28th APRIL, 1877.

Imported	Malwa. Chests.	Malwa. Weight.	Patna. Chests.	Patna. Weight.	Benares. Chests.	Benares. Weight.	Persian. Chests.	Persian. Weight
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels	282½	282.50	50	60.00	..	..	4	4.00
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	282½	282.50	50	60.00	..	..	4	4.00
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	28	28.00	123	147.60	102	122.40	..	..
Landed direct	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Description.	Chinkiang.		Kiukiang.		Hankow.		Wuhu.		Chefoo.		Tientsin.		Newchwang.		Ningpo.		Hongkong.		Total.	
Re-Exported.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.
Malwa.....	276½	276.50	33	33.00	44	44.00	2	2.00	..	..	225	225.00	47	47.00	175	175.00	..	..	802½	802.50
Patna.....	7	8.40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3.60	2	2.40	..	..	..	..	12	14.40
Benares	5	6.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	6.00
Persian	2	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2.00
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	290½	292.90	33	33.00	44	44.00	2	2.00	..	..	228	228.60	49	49.40	175	175.00	..	..	821½	824.90

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHANGHAI, 4TH MAY, 1877.

ARRIVALS.—The steamers *Stad Amsterdam* from London, and *Glaucus* and *Deucalion* from Liverpool.

PIECE GOODS.—Whilst last mail was under dispatch a glimmer of hope shone in upon, and lighted up the hearts of the holders of English manufactures, but the ray proved as transient as the fleeting hour that gave it birth, and the cloud of despondency, which, for so long, has enshrouded the market, is now darker than ever. During the byegone week there has been scarcely a possibility of doing business privately, and the Spring holidays have been hailed by many as a positive god-send,—an unspeakable relief from the gloomy thoughts and harassing cares which are engendered and built up by an enforced confinement in their offices with nothing to do; by that everlasting waiting for a demand which will not come to them, and by the certain losses which await them when, once more, business shall be practicable. Nor has it been all plain sailing with the auctions. *Mildew* and *discoloration* have brought about the rejection of a great deal of the Grey Cottons lately "knocked down," and the buyers are delighted that they have thus been freed from their engagements. Indeed, the proposition that they should accept an allowance in respect of the damage has been received by them as a grand joke, and when made alive to the genuineness of the proposal, their refrain has invariably been—"My wantye back that sycee."

But *why is the market so very bad,* and how is it that we have got stuck up with godowns full of unsaleable goods? These are the questions that trouble and perplex the importing merchants. The deliveries—of Shirtings more especially—they reason, are quite as large as they were at this time last year, and so they are; but then the receipts have been ever so much more excessive, and, considering the impoverished state of the Northern and North Western provinces; the extreme suffering the people have been called upon to endure, aye, and must still endure through their terrible struggle for bare life, is it not matter for wonder rather that the country has done so well, and that the position of the importer is not much more unfavorable than it is? Under existing circumstances CHINA has performed her part in and towards the prevention of the present dead-lock. But can the same be said of MANCHESTER and her satellites? With the handle furnished them by our speculative burst of last autumn, have they not piled on the agony—so to speak—and constrained unwitting bodies with the most glowing pictures of sales immediately on arrival; quick returns; certain and handsome profits, &c., &c., to contribute their little mites? Be the cause what it may, however, there are the facts before us, viz., that the market is enormously over-stocked, that the natives want but very few goods, and that, unless a most unusually active demand speedily sets in, or unless the export from home is more carefully regulated, it will be sometime before stocks are reduced to a manageable compass, and it will be impossible to stave off such jams as that through which the market is now passing.

The business of the past week, as published, comprises:—

Grey Shirtings.—8¼-lbs.—*Blue Phœnix* at Tls. 1.22½ per piece; *Three Legs of Man* at Tls. 1.74 per piece; Mendel's *Hand and Branch* at Tls. 1.85; Dewhurst's *Green Lion* at Tls. 1.77½; *Horse and Jockey* at Tls. 1.68 and Stewart's *Green Joss* at Tls. 1.55 per piece. Total about 15,000 pieces, exclusive of 7,500 pieces *Gold Globe* which were mildewed and sold at auction at Tls. 1.37 *a* 1.38 per piece. 6, 7 and 10-lbs. sales not worth recording.

White Shirtings.—56-reed *Jin Kee Stag Head*, Tls. 1.41½; Dewhurst's *Eagle—Taiping*, 60-reed, Tls. 1.92½ per piece; 64 *a* 66-reed *Nie Ke Dragon, Tai Wo Stag,* and Dewhurst's *Eagle—Tai Ping*, at Tls. 1.92½, Tls. 1.95 and Tls. 2.00 per piece respectively. Total 8,000 pieces.

T-Cloths.—7-lbs. Mexican.—Good ordinary at Tls. 1.12 *a* 1.20; *Silver and Gold Dragon*—Fine—at Tls. 1.35 and Tls. 1.38, and Dewhurst's XX, Tls. 1.38 per piece; 8-lbs. fair ordinary, Tls. 1.34 *a* 1.38 per piece; 7-lbs. common and 6-lbs. nothing reported. Total 11,000 pieces.

Drills.—14-lbs. *English*—Tls. 1.77½ per piece, 920 pieces. *Jeans.*—1,000 pieces, *House* chop, at Tls. 1.42½; *Sheetings*—nil; and *Fancy Cottons*, very little more. 2-lbs. *Fisherman, Turkey Reds* were sold on Tuesday last, at Tls. 1.52 per piece, but the dealers would not offer for other chops. *Handkerchiefs* lower, and the demand for bronze and blue *Chinzes* almost collapsed.

American Cottons.—*Drills.* The market has again been cleared of P. M. C. D. at Tls. 2.85 per piece, and a very small lot of *Flying Horse* has been taken at Tls. 2 80 per piece; but the regular Tientsin buyers will not yet pay the latter figure, and the *Boott* Mills manufacture is unsaleable at Tls. 2.72 per piece. *Sheetings.*—The price of best *Indian Head* is now fixed by sale, at Tls. 2.87½ per piece, at which 4,100 pieces have changed hands. *Continentals.*—No sales recorded, but damages of these go off readily enough at Auction.

C. P. H.	Scarlet.	Dark Blue.	Gentian.	Green.	Orange.	Ash.	White.	Purple.	Black.	Mauve.
Camlets, Retail prices ....per piece...Tls.	13.4.0	13.1.5	13.6.0	11.7.0	13.9.0	...	...	12.7.0	13.0.0	13.7.0
Long Ells, ,, ... ,, ... ,,	6.4.5	nom.	nom.	nom.	nom.	nom.	nom.	nom.	nom.	nom.
Spanish Stripes, ,, ...per yard ... ,,	0.5.1	0.4.9½	0.5.2	0.5.8½	0.5.4	0.6.0	0.5.6	0.5.2	0.5.3	0.6.0

KIN-MING, Auction 1st instant.	Scarlet.	Dk. Blue.	Gentian.	Green.	Orange.	Ash.	White	Purple.	Black.	Mauve.	Lt. Gt.	Sales. Pcs.
Camlets C.P.H. p. pce. ₸	13.44/41	13.10/15	13.64/56½	......	......	...	...	12.67½	13.00/05	13.67½	14.54	380
Lastings Elephant ,, ,,	......	......	9.90	......	......	...	...	......	10.00/9.97½	......	......	80
Sp. Stripes ,, p. yd. ,,	0.509/0.51	0.49½	0.51½/0.52	0.58½	0.54	...	...	0.52	0.53½	......	0.52¼	168
YUEN-FONG, 3rd inst.												
Camlets S.S.G. p. pce. ₸	12.60/75	12.17½/15	13.57½/52½	11.55/65	13.80/14.02½	...	...	12.60	12.97½	13.45	......	600
Sp. Stripes T.T.B. p. yd. ,,	0.54/0.53¾	0.51½	0.52¾	0.59	0.56	0.65	0.60	0.53	0.52	......	......	288

AUCTION SALES OF COTTON GOODS—

"*Fuh-Sing.*"—30th ultimo—

GREY SHIRTINGS—8¼-lbs., 5,000 pieces, at Tls. 1.59½ *a* 1.59¼ for C.P.H. *Red Lion*; Tls. 1.45¾ for *Blue Lion*; Tls. 1.37½ for *Green Lion*; 7-lbs. *Peacock (with all faults)*, 1,000 pieces, at Tls. 0.98½ *a* 0.99 per piece; 6-lbs. Dewhurst's *Red Pheasant*, 1,000 pieces, at Tls. 1.05 per piece; 9-lbs. *Eagle (with all faults)*, 500 pieces, at Tls. 1.87¼ *a* 1.87¾ per piece. VELVETS—22-in. *Lie Woman, Black*, 125 pieces, at Tls. 0.15.6 *a* 0.15.5½ per yard. HANDKERCHIEFS—Blue, 2,000 dozens, at Tls. 0.50¼ *a* 0.50½ per doz. DRILLS—14-lbs. *Cock*, 600 pieces, at Tls. 2.00 per piece.

"*Kin-Ming.*"—1st instant—

GREY SHIRTINGS—8¼-lbs., 11.400 pieces, at Tls. 1.77 for *Gold Ram*; Tls. 1.60 *a* 1.59.3 for *Red Lion*; Tls. 1.45¾ *a* 1.45 for *Blue Lion*; Tls. 1.38 *a* 1.37½ for *Green Lion*; 7-lbs., 2,150 pieces, at Tls. 1.18 for *Green Lion*; Tls. 1.04½ *a* 1.05½ for *Peacock*; 6¾-lbs. *Peacock*, 4.50 pieces, at Tls. 1.01 per piece. T-CLOTHS—7-lbs., 1,000 pieces, at Tls. 1.36¼, for *Rising Sun*; Tls. 1.15 *a* 1.16½ for *Blue Ram.*

"*Yuen-Fong.*"—3rd instant—

T-CLOTHS—7-lbs. *Green Lighthouse*, 450 pieces, at Tls. 1.03½ per piece. WHITE SHIRTINGS—64-reed *Blue Lighthouse*, 950 pieces, at Tls. 1.64 per piece.

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METALS.—There is no change to notice. The market continues very depressed. A small sale of *Lead*—18 tons—L.B.—has taken place at Tls. 5.75 cash. There is no quotation for *Nail Rod Iron*, but 500 Tubs of *Steel*—Bamboo—have been settled at Tls. 3.85. *Copper* is slightly firmer, but in very little enquiry. *Tin* and *Tinplates* wholly neglected.

FREIGHTS.—Little doing Coastwise. Current offers are—From Newchwang to Swatow, 23 *a* 25 cents Mex. per picul ; to Nagasaki and back, with coal, $2.75 per ton ; to Keelung and back, nominal. No enquiry.

COALS.—Market dull and drooping throughout the past fortnight. Closing quietly with consumers amply stocked.

COTTON.—Very little trade. Quotations at the moment are nominal.

QUOTATIONS—Duty Paid.		*T.m.c.*	*T.m.c.*	Duty.* *Tls. m. c.*
G. E. Grey Shirtings—				
6-lbs. 39 in. 38½ yds.......	⅌ pc.	0.9.7	to 1.0.6	
7lbs.	,,	1.0.0	,, 1.2.8	
Dewhurst's Eagle, ...	,,	1.4.0	,, ...	
8¼ @ 8½ lbs.	,,	1.1.5	,, 1.8.7½	
9 *a* 9½-lbs.	,,	1.8.0	,, 2.0.7	
9¾ *a* 10-lbs.	,,	1.9.3	,, 2.2.0	
Dewhurst's, Best	,,	2.4.5	,, 2.5.5	0.0.8 per pce.
G. E. White Shirtings—				
40 yds. 36 in. 56 R. nom:	⅌ pc.	1.4.0	,, 1.5.5	
60 reed .... ,,	nom. ,,	1.5.0	,, 1.5.5	
64 ,, ... ,,	nom. ,,	1.5.5	,, 1.7.5	
64 ,, Best & 66 Reed ,,	nom. ,,	1.8.0	,, 2.0.0	
66 @ 80 reed......... ,,	nom. ,,	1.9.5	,, 2.1.0	
Best..................... ,,	,,	2.2.5	,, 2.8.0	
Drills, Am. 40yd 30in 15lb. nom.		2.7.2	,, 2.8.5	
English, ,, 14 *a* 15-lbs....		1.7.3	,, 1.9.5	0.1.0 ,,
Do. Fine to Finest ,, ...		No business.		
Dutch, 13 *a* 14½-lbs.		2.1.5	,, 2.3.0	
Jeans, Dh., Best, 30yd. 30in. 8½lbs		2.0.0	,, 2.1.0	
English ,, ,, 8 *a* 8¼lbs...		1.4.2	,, 1.9.7½	0.0.7½ ,,
American ,, ,, nom. ...		1.7.5	,, 2.4.0	
Sheetings—				
Amr., 40yds. 36 *a* 38in. 15lbs. nom.		2.7.5	,, 2.8.7½	0.0.8 ,,
Eng., ,, ,, 14 *a* 16lbs. ...		2.1.0	,, 2.2.0	
T-Cloths—				
6-lbs. 24yds. 32in. Ord...	p. pc.	0.7.5	,, 0.9.5	
7-lbs. 24yds. 32in. Ord...	,,	0.9.7	,, 1.0.5	0.0.4 ,,
6-lbs. Mex.	,,	......	,, ...	
7-lbs. ,, ...	,,	1.1.0	,, 1.4.4	
8 to 8¼-lbs.	,,	1.3.5	,, 1.6.5	0.0.8 ,,
Better kinds and XX		1.7.0	,, 2.0.0	
Handkerchiefs—				
Blue 28 *a* 31 in....	⅌ dz.	0.4.6	,, 0.6.0	0.0.2½ per doz.
Brown...	,,	0.4.0	,, 0.4.2	
Spotted Shirtings, White	⅌ pc.	1.8.0	,, 1.9.0	0.1.0 per pce.
Dyed.	,,	2.2.0	,, 2.3.0	0.1.5 ,,
Brocades—White, 40yds.	,,	1.9.0	,, 2.0.0	0.1.0 ,,
Dyed...........	,,	2.6.0	,, 2.8.5	0.1.0 ,,
Damasks, Dyed, 40 yds ...	,,	3.6.0	,, 4.5.0	0.2.0 ,,
Gentian Shirtings	,,	1.9.5	,, 2.2.0	0.1.5 ,,
Chintz—Assorted	,,	1.1.5	,, 1.4.5	
Blue ....nom.	,,	1.2.0	,, 1.3.0	0.0.7 ,,
Brown......... ,,	,,	1.5.0	,, 1.6.0	
Scarlet ...... ,,	,,	1.4.0	,, 1.6.5	
Printed Twills—24/25 yds.		1.8.0	,, 2.2.0	
50/52 ,,		3.6.0	,, 4.2.0	0.0.7 per 30 yds.
,, ,, Best...	,,	4.2.0	,, 4.7.5	
T. Reds, 24yd. 2 *a* 3lb. 32in. nom.	,,	1.0.0	,, 2.1.0	0.1.5 per pce.
Best.........	⅌ pc.	2.2.0	,, 2.6.5	
Velvets—Black, 22 in...	⅌ yd.	0.1.4½	,, 0.1.8	0.1.8 ,,
Velveteens—Black, 18 in.	,,	0.1.0	,, 0.1.3½	0.1.5 ,,
26 in.	,,	......	,, ...	
Blue Denims	,,	0.0.3½	,, 0.0.5¼	0.0.3½ per 30 yds.
Dimities, 12 yds. 37 in....	⅌ pc.	1.1.5	,, 1.2.0	0.0.6½ per pce.
41 in. ...	,,	1.4.0	,, 1.5.0	
Muslins, 12 yds. 42 in. nom.	,,	0.6.5	,, 0.7.0	0.0.3½ ,,
Yarn—Cotton—Nos. 28 *a* 32		65.0.0	,, 85.0.0	0.7.0 per pcl.
Camlets, English, S S nom.	,,	12.3.0	,, 13.2.0	
G G ,,	,,	nom.	,, ...	0.0.5 *Per Chang of 141 inches.*
SSG ,,	,,	12.6.0	,, ...	
Dutch...... Tls.	,,	19.0.0	,, 20.5.0	
Medium & Broad Cloths	⅌ yd.	0.7.0	,, 1.4.0	0.1.2
Spanish Stripes	,,	0.5.0	,, 0.5.2	
,, ,, T.T.-B ...	,,	0.5.4	,, ...	
,, ,, H.H.	,,	0.5.5	,, ...	
Long Ells—				
Scarlet, 24yrd. H H nom.	⅌ pc.	6.5.0	,, ...	
,, C P H	,,	6.4.5	,, ...	
,, U U	,,	6.3.5	,, 6.4.0	0.0.4½
,, V	,,	6.3.0	,, 6.3.5	
Assorted, H H Noml. ...	,,	......	,, ...	
,, C P H	,,	......	,, ...	
,, G G	,,	......	,, ...	
,, U U	,,	......	,, ...	

QUOTATIONS—Duty Paid.		*T.m.c.*	*T.m.c.*	Duty.* *Tls. m. c.*
Lastings, 30 yds	to	9.0.0	,, 11.6.0	0.0.5 *Per Chang of 141 inches.*
Crape Lastings, 30 yds. nm.	,,	3.7.0	,, 8.0.0	
Crape Lustres .... ,,	,,	3.0.0	,, 3.5.0	
Plain—Do. Black...... ,,	,,	3.0.0	,, 3.9.0	0.2.0 per pce.
Orleans—Fig., 30 yds. ,,	,,	2.6.0	,, 3.6.0	
Special Colors & Patterns	,,	3.5.0	,, 3.7.5	
Metals and Sundries.				
Quicksilver	pr pcl.	49.0.0	,, ...	2.0.0 per pcl. Sales
Tin Plates—14 × 10...	pr box.	4.8.0	,, 4.9.0	0.4.0 ,,
Small ,, ... ,,		4.8.0	,, ...	
Iron Wire—No. 11......	pr pcl.	4.5.0	,, ...	
12/16 ..	,,	5.0.0	,, ...	0.2.5 ,,
17/23...	,,	6.2.0	,, ...	
Straits Tin, Fong Hing.	,,	17.5.0	,, ...	
Fok Chok.	,,	17.0.0	,, ...	1.2.5 ,,
Common chops.	,,	13.0.0	,, 16.0.0	
Steel	pr tub.	3.7.0	,, 3.8.5	0.2.5 ,,
Bamboo	pr pcl.	3.9.0	,, 4.0.0	
Japan Copper, Finger...	,,	......	,, ...	
Slab, best.	,,	19.0.0	,, 19.2.0	0.6.0 ,,
Ore	,,	18.2.0	,, ...	
Hoop Iron	,,	2.7.5	,, 2.8.5	0.1.2½ ,,
Pig Iron.....................	pr ton.	1.8	,, 2.0	0.6.7½ ,,
Nailrod Iron—				
Dawes' Best	pr pcl.	2.4.5	,, ...	
H. Rogers, Sons & Co.	,,	2.4.0	,, ...	
Belgian	,,	2.1.0	,, 2.1.5	0.1.2½ ,,
M. M. Crown.........	,,	2.3.0	,, ...	
Bar—Dawes	,,	2.5.0	,, 2.6.0	
Round..................	,,	2.7.0	,, 2.7.5	
Lead—L B..................	,,	5.7.5	,, ...	0.2.5 ,,
Common Brands ...	,,	5.6.0	,, 5.7.0	
Cotton, Common, nom..	,,	9.5.0	,, 10.0.0	
Medium	,,	10.2.0	,, 10.4.0	0.3.5 ,,
Best	,,	10.8.0	,, 11.0.0	
Sugar—				
White, Swatow, No. 1	,,	5.8.0	,, 6.0.0	0.2.0 ,,
,, 2	,,	5.0.0	,, 5.6.0	......
,, 3	,,	4.4.0	,, 5.0.0	0.1.2 ,,
Canton, ... ,, 1	,,	4.8.0	,, 5.4.0	0.2.0 ,,
,, 2	,,	4.2.0	,, 4.6.0	
,, 3	,,	3.5.0	,, 4.0.0	0.1.2 ,,
Brown, Swatow, Best	,,	2.5.0	,, 3.0.0	0.2.0 ,,
Common	,,	2.0.0	,, 2.5.0	
,, Canton	,,	2.5.0	,, 3.0.0	0.1.2 ,,
,, ,, Common	,,	1.6.0	,, 2.0.0	
Pepper—Black	,,	6.6.0	,, ...	0.3.6 ,,
White	,,	11.0.0	,, 11.5.0	0.5.0 ,,
Rattans—Common	,,	2.8.0	,, 3.2.0	
Good to fine...	,,	3.2.0	,, 3.5.0	0.1.5 ,,
Best............	,,	3.6.0	,, 4.0.0	
Sapan Wood—				
3 pieces to the picul.	,,	2.8.0	,, 3.0.0	0.1.0 ,,
5 ,, ,, ,, & inf.	,,	1.8.0	,, 2.4.0	
Sandalwood, South Sea	,,	3.4.0	,, 3.5.0	
Timor ...	,,	9.0.0	,, 10.0.0	0.4.0 ,,
Malabar..	,,	16.5.0	,, 18.0.0	
Mangrove Bark	,,	0.7.0	,, 1.3.0	0.0.3 ,,
Flint Stones	,,	0.5.0	,, ...	
†Coals, Cdiff (to arrive) (Nominal)	,,	8.5.0	,, ...	
American .... (Nominal)	,,	9.5.0	,, ...	
Sydney (Bulli) ... (Nominal)	,,	7.0.0	,, ...	
Newcastle, N.S.W. (Nominal)	,,	7.0.0	,, ...	0.0.5 per ton.
Takasima (large). (Nominal)	,,	6.5.0	,, ...	
(dust). (Nominal)	,,	4.5.0	,, ...	
Japan .... (Nominal)	,,	4.2.5	,, 5.2.5	
Formosa.. .... (Nominal)	,,	4.5.0	,, ...	
Window Glass—				
Large	pr box.	2.9.0	,, ...	0.1.5 per box 100 sq. feet.
Small	,,	2.4.5	,, 2.8.0	

* Haikwan Sycee Tls. 100=Shanghai Currency Tls. 111.40. † Cargo quotations.

EXCHANGE.—Sterling opened for the present mail at 5s. 5d. for Bank paper, but soon advanced to 5s. 5¼d. which is the closing quotation. Private bills are saleable at 5s. 5¾d. At the present moment the tone of the market is weak. On India, rates have gone still further in favor of remitters, and we now quote Telegraphic Transfers at Rs. 307½, and demand drafts at Rs. 309 *a* 310. On Hongkong, 26¼ per cent. discount. There is not much inclination to draw at the rate.

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Statement of Imports and Deliveries of Cottons and Woollen Piece Goods for the week ending 2nd May, 1877, compiled from the "Customs Daily Returns," Nos. 91 to 96, both Nos. inclusive.

Goods.	Re-Exports and their Destination.													
	Ningpo.	Chinkiang.	Kiukiang.	Hankow.	Chefoo.	Tientsin.	Newchwang.	Foochow.	Hongkong	Nagasaki.	Hiogo.	Yokohama.	Sundries.	Local.
Grey Shirtings ..... Pcs.	5,000	8,750	3,320	26,500	650	5,600	6,150	1,550	...	...	...	...	550	4,350
T-Cloths ..... ,,	4,980	3,930	2,610	9,515	2,100	8,950	2,750	6,200	...	...	...	...	710	2,840
White Shirtings ..... ,,	250	780	440	3,200	350	4,070	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	1,020
Drills ..... ,,	75	...	...	5,235	690	5,190	3,660	90	75	...	...	...	...	510
Jeans ..... ,,	...	...	...	2,290	250	1,860	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
Sheetings ..... ,,	200	20	340	240	340	10,190	260	...	...	...	...	...	...	340
Dyed Shirtings ..... ,,	..	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Brocades and Spotted Shirtings, White ,,	...	...	...	200	50	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, ,, ,, Dyed ,,	...	...	...	50	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
Damasks, Dyed ..... ,,	...	...	...	80	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chintzes ..... ,,	...	110	60	180	...	760	480	...	...	...	...	...	...	420
Turkey Red Shirtings ..... ,,	...	100	...	60	152	2,000	99	...	960	...	...	...	...	200
Velvets ..... ,,	24	25	96	421	...	135	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	120
Velveteens ..... ,,	...	...	...	164	...	...	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Handkerchiefs ....Doz.	400	696	600	1,200	...	425	200	200	...	...	...	...	200	2,200
Muslins ..... Pcs.	...	...	...	...	...	300	1,400	200	...	...	...	...	...	100
Dimities ..... ,,	100	...	...	50	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
Spanish Stripes ..... ,,	...	54	18	132	84	420	48	36	66	...	...	...	...	216
Medium and Broad Cloths ..... ,,	12	38	6	176	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108
Camlets ..... ,,	30	80	40	440	20	200	20	70	80	...	...	...	50	60
Long Ells ..... ,,	...	20	80	840	40	40	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Lastings ..... ,,	...	40	40	340	30	90	20	40	...	...	...	...	...	40
Crape Lastings ..... ,,	20	40	...	...	...	...	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lustres, Plain ..... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	350	...	...	...	...	...
,, Figured ..... ,,	60	60	180	660	240	1,019	120	...	450	...	...	...	...	300
,, Crape ..... ,,	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead in Pigs ..... Pcls.	322	101	615	130	557	252	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron—Nail Rod ..... ,,	798	475	...	315	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Goods.	Deliveries.		Imports.		Stocks at date, based on Chamber of Commerce Returns dated 1st Jan., 1877.		
	For the Week.	For Year From 1st Jany. 1877.	For the Week.	For Year from 1st Jany. 1877.	*At date Estimated.	†	Against 3rd May, 1876.
Grey Shirtings ..... Pcs	62,420	1,397,738	107,150	2,044,432	1,484,300	257,800	280,700
T-Cloths ..... ,,	44,585	706,769	41,219	787,260	582,500	334,000	693,800
White Shirtings ..... ,,	10,420	212,578	12,564	258,610	150,500	31,500	116,200
Drills ..... ,,	15,525	202,376	20,320	291,916	157,100	83,700	320,000
Jeans ..... ,,	4,480	82,228	5,930	127,760	82,900	.....	66,800
Sheetings ..... ,,	11,930	73,880	1,500	107,358	48,100	13,100	43,400
Dyed Shirtings ..... ,,	150	5,084	.....	4,762	2,200	200	25,700
Brocades and Spotted Shirtings, White ,,	400	3,945	.....	1,998	5,300	.....	2,500
,, ,, ,, Dyed ,,	300	1,799	.....	7,496	1,500	.....	11,200
Damasks, Dyed ..... ,,	120	4,172	400	5,302	1,900	.....	2,400
Chintzes ..... ,,	2,010	39,733	581	40,236	24,500	.....	45,500
Turkey Red Shirtings ..... ,,	3,571	40,354	1,475	31,779	45,900	1,400	38,800
Velvets ..... ,,	845	10,096	1,128	17,364	9,100	.....	21,200
Velveteens ..... ,,	308	3,034	.....	4,140	3,100	.....	11,200
Handkerchiefs ..... Doz.	6,121	83,774	15,575	137,456	60,400	15,700	13,700
Muslins ..... Pcs.	2,000	11,500	600	17,246	8,100	3,800	24,600
Dimities ..... ,,	650	5,577	.....	4,300	9,300	.....	6,800
Spanish Stripes ..... ,,	1,074	14,488	894	17,532	8,000	.....	5,700
Medium and Broad Cloths ..... ,,	340	6,905	140	6,063	14,300	5,700	17,500
Camlets ..... ,,	1,090	26,770	1,200	28,410	8,500	900	10,200
Long Ells ..... ,,	1,160	23,600	1,440	34,400	15,600	3,600	14,900
Lastings ..... ,,	640	11,474	20	14,890	5,600	4,500	10,600
Crape Lastings ..... ,,	300	1,180	.....	280	?	4,800	7,000
Lustres, Plain ..... ,,	400	3,395	.....	3,049	5,900	1,200	8,500
,, Figured ..... ,,	3,089	42,608	838	44,042	12,300	.....	9,400
,, Crape ..... ,,	50	3,020	.....	2,028	1,500	.....	200
Lead in Pigs ..... Pcls.	1,977	44,928	.....	46,931	.....	.....	.....
Iron—Nail Rod ..... ,,	1,672	25,334	.....	61,543	.....	.....	.....

* Exclusive of Import Cargoes ex *Glenearn, Fleurs Castle, Flying Scud, Sindh, Anchises, Gleneagles, Zambesi, Stad Amsterdam, Glaucus, Deucalion,* several Coasters, and of sundry Re-exports.

† Differences—excess—between the stocks of goods sold and unsold on 31st December last, as shewn by the tables compiled by myself, and those given in the list issued by the "Chamber of Commerce" on 17th January last. See "Shanghai Trade Report," No. 253, p. 3. *The estimated stocks at date, as above stated, are based upon the list issued by the Chamber of Commerce; but that, in several of the more important items, is believed to be incorrect, inasmuch as certain Chinese, who were heavy holders, were not called upon for, and did not render any Returns at the close of last year. Thus the basis being faulty, the superstructure is imperfect, and these differences must be added to it by the concerned, if they would know the actual position of stocks, at date, or the closest approximation thereto that can be made with the resources at the command of the public.*

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COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

May 5, 1877.

Arrivals.—(Not reported above.)—May 3rd, British barque *Cynosure*, from Newcastle, N.S.W.

Departures.—None other than Coasters.

The French mail steamer *Sindh* takes about 22 bales of Silk.

Exchange.—On London, Bank Bills, 6 months' sight, 5s. 5d. First-class Credits to Bank, 5s. 5½d. Private and Documentary, 5s. 5½d. *a* 5s. 5¾d. On Paris, Bank, Frs. 6.80. Private, Frs. 6.87½. On India—Bombay Bank, demand, Rs. 307½ *a* 309½. Calcutta Bank, Rs. 307½ *a* 309½. On Hongkong, Bank Bills, demand, 26 per cent. discount. Private, 15 days' sight, 26¾. Gold Bars, Tls. 180.00. Bar Silver, Sh. Tls. 111.25. Mexican dollars, Shanghai Tls. 75.97½ per 100. Carolus, Sh. Tls. 85.00 per 100. Copper Cash, 1,530 per tael.

Shares.—Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co. report, at noon, to-day, as follows:—The Race holidays have interfered with business, which has been very small.

H. & S. Bank.—After the issue of our last report, a number of shares were placed at 25 % prem., Exch. 72½. The market has since been quiet, and quotations nominal.

S. S. N. Co.—A sale is reported at Tls. 30½.

Yangtsze Insurance Association.—Some transactions have taken place at Tls. 710. There are now sellers at this rate.

Union Insurance Society.—A sale at $725 is reported.

Land.—The plot of Land in Broadway, at the corner of the Nanzing road, opposite the Police Station, has been sold for Tls. 7,220.

The strong southerly wind which had been blowing, failed Sunday night, and the weather Monday was peculiarly muggy and depressing; the range of the thermometer very wide. In our own compound, the silver about noon reached 84; at 4 P.M. it was 74. Heavy rain fell during the afternoon. The wind shifted to the east next day and it remained fine till yesterday, when a strong wind came from the north with light rain. To-day is still overcast. The thermometer has ranged between 59 and 83.

SHARES.	No.	Value.	Paid up.	Position per Last Report.			Last Dividend, &c.		Cash Quotations.
				Reserve.	At Working Account.	Date.	To Shareholders.	When pd. or due.	Closing.
Bank.									
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	40,000	$125	$125	$500,000.00	$11,047.13	30 Dec. 76	* £1	15 Feb. 77	25 % prem., Ex. 72½ nominal.
Steamer Companies.									
Shanghai Steam Navigation Co. (in Liquidation)	22,500	T100	T30	T615,902.35	......	30 Dec. 76	Return of T.70 on capital.	26 Mar. 77	30½
China Coast Steam Navigation Co.	5,000	T100	T100	T62,522.10	T41,153.60	30 Dec. 76	* 2½ %	7 Jan. 76	69
Docks.									
Shanghai Dock Co.	440	T500	T500	T7,183.54	......	30 Dec. 76	* 2 %	23 Jan. 77	200
Pootung Dock Co.	950	T100	T100	.. ...	......	......	* 5 %	1 Jan. 77	80
Gas.									
Shanghai Gas Co.	1,500	T100	T100	T6,062.82	T10,490.35	31 Dec. 75	* 6 %	23 Jan. 77	142
Compagnie du Gaz	1,000	T50	T50	T2,171.31	T2,333.25	30 Dec. 76	† 11 %	27 Feb. 77	71
Insurance (Marine.)									
China Traders' Insurance Co., Limited	200	$5,000	$1,500	......	$22,861.80	30 Apl. 76	$110 pr share	31 July 76	2,000
North-China Insurance Co., 1875/77	1,000	T2,000	T600	T202,459.66	T456,361.31	30 Dec. 76	T100 pr share	13 Apr. 77	810 nominal.
Union In. Society of Canton	500	$2,500	$500	$106,500.00	......	31 Dec. 75	......	......	725
Yangtsze Insurance Association	1,200	T500	T500	T200,000.00	......	30 Sep. 75	* 7½ %	10 Jan. 77	710
Chinese Insurance Co., Limited	1,500	$1,000	$200	$62,507.60	$60,969.24	30 Dec. 76	* 6 %	1 Jan. 77	210
Insurance (Fire.)									
Hongkong Fire In. Co., Limited	2,000	$1,000	$200	$564,202.00	$244,445.07	30 Dec. 76	†$47.50 p.sh.	20 Feb. 77	540
China Fire In. Co., Limited	4,000	$500	$100	$339,787.30	$96,304.86	30 Dec. 76	† 12 %	30 Dec. 76	149
Miscellaneous.									
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co.	2,150	T100	T100	......	T1,878.61	30 Dec. 76	* 3½ %	1 Mar. 77	85
Shanghai Tug Boat Association	900	T100	T100	......	......	......	......	......	Nominal.

LOANS.	Amount of Loan.	Nominal Value of Bonds or Debentrs.	Rate of Interest.	When Payable.	Closing.
Shanghai Mun. Debentures—Issue 1872	T 38,700.00	T 100.00	8 %	30th April & 31st Oct.	104 Nominal.
Do. 1873	T 21,000.00	T 100.00	,,	30th June & 31st Dec.	105 ,,
Do. 1875	T 42,800.00	T 100.00	,,	30th June & 31st Dec.	105 ,,
Lyceum Theatre Ordinary Debentures	T 17,000.00	T 25.00	,,	30th June.	18 ,,
Do. Preference do.	T 5,362.50	T 37.50	5 %	31st Dec.	20 ,,
Chinese Imperial Government Loan	£ 627,615	£ 100	8 %	30th June & 31st Dec.	£106

* For half-year. † For year.

Chinkiang.—Messrs. Spencer and Wolff write on the 2nd May:—Almost immediately after the despatch of our last advice on the 25th ult., an improvement took place in our market for Manchester goods, and the demand, which previously had been languid, sprang into something like activity, the low range of prices ruling no doubt being a stimulus. The business passing has not been large, still the fact that the enquiry appears a steady one is a satisfactory feature. *Grey Shirtings.*—Good medium 8¼-lbs. cloth has been in most favor, at rates which for the most part are rather more favorable than those ruling in Shanghai. *T-Cloths.*—Fine 7-lbs. Mexicans have been in some request at Tls. 1.30 *a* 1.35 per piece, and medium qualities of the same cloth have also found buyers at Tls. 1.13 *a* 1.17 per piece. *Malwa Opium.*—Our market has been fairly active during the past week, ordinary soft drug selling at all prices between Tls. 420 and Tls. 427 per picul, and fine hard caked cargo being in eager demand at Tls. 436 *a* 438; best old is saleable in small quantities at Tls. 446 *a* 448.

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